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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly taught languages of Eastern Asia. It is one of eight fascicles which constitute a revision of "A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages" (CAL 1969). The emphasis is on materials for the adult learner whose native language is English. Languages are grouped according to the following classifications: Chinese; Japanese; Korean; Mongolian; Tibetan. Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows: (1) teaching materials; (2) readers; (3) grammars; and (4) dictionaries. Annotations are descriptive rather than critical. Wherever possible each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. (Author/CFM)

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Languages of
EASTERN ASIA

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Languages of

Eastern Asia

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1 Western Europe
Pidgins and Creoles (European Based)
2 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
3 The Middle East and North Africa
4 South Asia
5 Eastern Asia
6 Sub-Saharan Africa
7 Southeast Asia and the Pacific
8 North, Central, and South America

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Birgit A. Blass
Stephen R. Cahir
William W. Gage
William F. Hanks
Elizabeth Kimmell
Dorothy Rapp

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS

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Preface

This annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly-taught languages is a revision of A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages which the Center for Applied Linguistics published in 1969. All modern languages except standard English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish have in principle been included whenever adequate materials for studying them could be located.

The present edition was compiled in response to a consensus reached at the Kittamaqundi Conference on the Uncommonly-Taught Languages convened by the U.S. Office of Education in Columbia, Maryland September 29 - October 2, 1974.* Area specialists participating in the conference felt that the quantity of materials published in all areas since the appearance of the 1969 survey warranted a complete update of that edition.

The current survey is being published in eight fascicles, utilizing the same arrangement of languages and language groups as the earlier one within the following divisions: Western Europe/Pidgins and Creoles (European-based); Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; The Middle East and North Africa; South Asia; Eastern Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia and the Pacific; North, Central and South America.

The primary emphasis continues to be on materials designed for use by the adult learner whose native language is English, although some materials of interest mainly to the teacher, the specialist and/or the textbook writer have been incorporated. Under grammars, texts have been added which require knowledge of modern linguistic terminology. Books in print and available commercially are included, as well as those out of print, forthcoming or of limited accessibility. On the other hand, some of the publications of limited accessibility appearing in the 1969 survey have been dropped, especially when they have been superseded by later publications which are more readily available.

In the case of languages for which there appear to be no adequate or recent texts in English, entries include older books, technical studies, and books in foreign languages. For languages not appearing in the former survey, both recent works and older textbooks have been included to give a more comprehensive overview of information available. Pre-1940 bilingual dictionaries are listed when they apparently constitute the sole or major source for the language, or when they have appeared as reprints.

The present survey is the result of contributions from many individuals. Dr. David DeCamp, the Center's Associate Director for International Programs and Professor of Linguistics, English and Education at the University of Texas, served as project director until June 30, 1976, at which time Dr. Anthony Robson assumed this responsibility as head of the Center's International Programs.

Generous assistance was given by our colleagues at the Center, especially Begay

*Papers presented at this conference were published by the Center for Applied Linguistics (Material Development Needs in the Uncommonly-taught Languages: Priorities for the Seventies, 1975).

Atkinson, Publications Director, and Diane Bartosh of the publications staff; Alice Eppink, Librarian; and members of the staff of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics. We also wish to express our gratitude to those scholars who reviewed our preliminary draft and made many valuable suggestions. Their names are listed in the appropriate fascicles. Thanks are also due the Library of Congress, including many staff members in the specialized reference sections of the Library. The Library allowed us access to its stacks, which greatly facilitated our work.

Our very special thanks go to Wilma Chase, Jean Lewis and Sonia Kundert, who typed the manuscript for publication.

At the end of each fascicle we are providing our readers with a form which we hope they will use to send us information about published or forthcoming basic tools of access which have not come to our attention and which may be included in a later edition of this collection.

Dora E. Johnson
Birgit A. Blass
Stephen R. Cahir
William W. Gage
William F. Hanks
Elizabeth Kimmell
Dorothy Rapp

August 1976

Introduction

This annotated bibliography covers the geographical area traditionally designated Eastern Asia or the Far East. For linguistic purposes, all Mongolian dialects are grouped together here. These include Kalmyk and Buriat, spoken principally in the Soviet Union. Also included, where appropriate materials could be located, are those languages closely related to Tibetan which are spoken for the most part in South Asian countries.

Omitted from this volume are Uigur, which appears with other central Asian Turkic languages in the fascicle on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the Tibeto-Burman languages of the Yunnan border areas, spoken chiefly in Burma, which are included with the languages of Burma in the fascicle on Southeast Asia and the Pacific since most of the available works about them deal with languages spoken there. The scant information available about the aboriginal languages of Taiwan is also entered in that fascicle.

Because the proliferation of materials in Chinese and Japanese continues at a fairly rapid rate, selectivity was difficult, particularly in the case of Chinese textbooks. Many of those listed are designed as supplements to a few basic texts. Hence more material is included here for the intermediate/advanced student than is the case in other parts of this survey.

Since there is no satisfactory way to distinguish written Chinese oriented towards the spoken language from that oriented towards the classical form of the language, many courses try to cover a wide segment of this range. Therefore most of the Chinese readers have been included in the Written Chinese section with the exception of those clearly designated to accompany a specific audio-lingual textbook. A few readers dealing with classical Chinese are also included in this section. Similarly, some textbooks designed to teach the written and spoken forms of the language have been included in the Mandarin section.

Because of the great diversity of interests among those currently undertaking the study of Japanese, the decision was made to retain a wider variety of materials than for many other languages in the survey. Therefore the books included in the Japanese section range from the fairly sophisticated to the relatively unsophisticated.

Information on bibliographic sources not included in this fascicle may be found in Troike, Rudolph C. and Crawford Feagin Stone, Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Languages of the World. Arlington, VA: Center for Applied Linguistics (forthcoming).

Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows:

Teaching Materials (basic, intermediate, and advanced courses, audio-visual courses, radio recordings, character texts, and introductions to the writing system). Information about intermediate and advanced materials is, in general, given when such materials are members of a series which contains a basic course.

Readers (general, literary, history, social science, folklore, newspaper and school readers).

Grammars (reference grammars, linguistic grammars, and partial descriptions).

Dictionaries (comprehensive, concise and student dictionaries and glossaries).

Annotations are descriptive, rather than critical, and follow a condensed format. Wherever possible each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. Materials available through the ERIC Documentation Service are also included.

The reader should note that unless otherwise indicated:

1. Textbooks are for use with an instructor.
2. Textbooks are designed for the adult English speaker.
3. Standard or generally accepted dialects are used.
4. Standard orthography is utilized throughout.
5. Descriptive information about pronunciation is provided when skill emphasis indicates pronunciation drills.
6. Vocabulary lists are not noted if there is a cumulative glossary at the end of the book.
7. Dictionaries are intended for the speaker of English.

Abbreviations appearing in brackets after the annotations identify materials produced under U.S. Government auspices or by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Preliminary lists of a number of the languages were submitted to consultants for review, and their recommendations have for the most part been incorporated into the survey. The consultants were: Roy Andrew Miller -- Japanese; Fred Fang-yü Wang -- Chinese (Mandarin and written); and John Young -- Korean.

The files and preliminary drafts for this fascicle were prepared by Stephen Cahir, William Hanks, and Birgit Blass. Annotations and editing were done by Dora Johnson and Elizabeth Kimmell. William Gage served as advisor and source of information.

Abbreviations

ACLS — American Council of Learned Societies.

Books published under ACLS auspices are available through Spoken Language Services, P.O. Box 783, Ithaca, New York 14850, which is the sole distributor for these publications.

AID — Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

DLI — Defense Language Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Monterey, California 93940.

ED — Educational Document. The numbers that follow refer to entries in Resources in Education (RIE), which is published monthly by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Documents may be ordered directly from:

ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS)
Computer Microfilm International Corporation
P.O. Box 190
Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Or for further information, contact:

The ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics
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ED numbers listed which do not have MF (microfiche only) or Resumé only (i.e. summary of document, cost, and where obtainable) are available in microfiche and hard copy.

FL — Foreign Language. The number assigned by the Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics to the documents it enters into the ERIC system. Each document is assigned an ED number when it is published in RIE.

FSI — Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

NDEA — National Defense Education Act, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202.

PC — Peace Corps (now ACTION), Washington, D.C. 20525.

USAFI — Armed Forces Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301.

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CHINESE, MANDARIN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bodman, Nicholas C. and Hugh M. Stimson. Mandarin Chinese: Units 1-6. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961. 144 pp. Tapes. [O.P.] [ED 010 489]

Designed to give speech practice. Introduction includes consonant and vowel charts and information on tone, stress and intonation. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives which serve as a basis for structured conversations. There are repetition, tone, substitution, response, matching, and translation drills. Formal and informal styles of speech are illustrated. Yale romanization used throughout. Supplementary vocabularies in each lesson. [FSI/NDEA]

Chan, Shau Wing. Elementary Chinese, with Romanization and Exercises in Speaking and Writing. Stanford, CA: Stanford University, 1971. 508 pp. [Reprint of 1959 ed.; 1st pub. 1951]

Chang, Peter W. Practical Chinese Conversation. St. Petersburg, FL: Eckerd College, 1973.

_____. Speak Mandarin Exercises. St. Petersburg, FL: Eckerd College, 1973.

Chao, Yuen Ren. Mandarin Primer. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1967. viii, 336 pp. Records Character Text. 1966. [Reprints of 1961 eds.]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice (Chinese material is in transliteration). Character Text is designed to give reading and writing practice. Introductory section outlines history and dialects of Chinese, phonology, grammar, standard orthography, and method of study. Second section contains four pronunciation lessons, a checklist of points on pronunciation, and pronunciation drills, including repetition, reading aloud, and writing tones, difficult sounds and tables of initials and finals. Third section (21 lessons) emphasizes acquisition of vocabulary and grammar, explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues without buildups. There are repetition, true-and-false, response, translation, transformation, and completion drills. Appendices include a Chinese-English glossary, index, and synopsis of tonal spelling.

Chinese-Mandarin for Secondary School, Parts I and II. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco State College, n.d. 2 vols. Vol. I, Teacher's Handbook; Vol. II, Student's Handbook. [ED 010 454/455]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Each of the 15 units contains a brief explanation of the situation, a cue sheet, a dialogue, summary of the contents, the sounds, vocabulary, structural patterns, notes, repetition, substitution, replacement, response, and directed conversation drills, dialogue expansion, narration, rhymes and progress evaluation. [NDEA]

Chinese-Mandarin/210 hour refresher course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1959. 4 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Assumes considerable training in spoken Mandarin Chinese and in the Chinese written language. The course consists of 162 tapes, each approximately 15 minutes long, and accompanying texts. Lessons concentrate on everyday spoken Mandarin. Grammar (no explanations) and vocabulary are illustrated in dialogues accompanied by questions. There are pronunciation and tone, substitution, response, expansion, and transformation drills. Book IV is a supplement on spoken and written military Chinese illustrated in dialogues with vocabulary introduced in lists. Yale romanization also used for pronunciation drills. [DLI]

Chu, Charles. Campus Talks. Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1975. 435 pp. Tapes. Character Text.

For the advanced student. Twenty lessons of conversation on various topics related to current campus life. Also includes quizzes and translation exercises.

_____. A Sketch of Chinese Geography: in Yale Romanization. New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1954. x, 218 pp. Tape. Character Text.

An intermediate text to follow Speak Chinese and Chinese Dialogues. Designed to give speech practice. In the 20 chapters, the physiography and economy of China is described in simple conversational style. There are comprehension questions and two-way translation drills. The 700 new vocabulary items appear in lists. Appended are an index of proper names and a Chinese-English glossary. Character Text at the 1000 character recognition level.

Chu, Show-chih Rai. Chinese for the English-speaking Student: An Approach through English Grammar. Taipei, Taiwan: The Commercial Press, Ltd., 1973-75. 2 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 16 lessons of Vol. I, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and basic sentences which are diagrammed. There are pronunciation, repetition, completion, translation, sentence construction, true-false, comprehension, recognition, composition, replacement, and script drills and exercises. Lessons 1-7 utilize romanized transcription. Characters are gradually introduced. Chinese-English, English-Chinese vocabularies. Index. (Vol. II not seen.)

Conversations and Stories for Elementary Chinese. Cambridge and Brookline, MA: C & T Co., forthcoming.

To accompany the Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II course, Peking edition.

DeFrancis, John. Beginning Chinese. (Yale Linguistic Series, No. 1) Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1963. xxxi, 498 pp. Tapes. Flash cards by Fred Fang-Yu Wang. New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications. Also by Yin-lien Chin. Poughkeepsie, NY: Vassar College. Character Text for Beginning Chinese. 1964.

Intended for a college semester of intensive study or a year of semi-intensive high school study. Designed to give speech practice. In the 26 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues, vocabulary lists, and sentence buildups, and is explained in structural terms. Substitution tables are included. There are pronunciation (with emphasis on tone), substitution, translation, and response drills. Dialogues in English serve as a base for structured conversation. Usage is explained in notes and illustrated in sentences. Chinese material is in the Peking dialect and written in Pinyin transcription; Chinese characters briefly introduced in two chapters. Character Text is primarily intended for use by the native teacher and for further reading practice. Combined Pinyin glossary-index. (See also author's Index Volume and Selected memorization exercises.)

_____ and Teng Chia-yee. Intermediate Chinese. (Yale Linguistic Series, No. 7) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1964. xii, 542 pp. Tapes. Character Text for Intermediate Chinese. 1965.

For use in high school or college and designed to give speech practice. The 24 lessons present dialogues on everyday topics followed by analysis of difficult features and numerous sentences illustrating the usage of all new words (approximately 1000 items) and grammar. Monologues and questions based on dialogues appear without translation for comprehension practice. Chinese material is in transcription with few diacritics. To be used in conjunction with a teacher's manual and Character Text which is designed for use by the native teacher and for further reading practice. Comparative transcription table and combined Pinyin glossary-index. (See also author's Index Volume.) [NDEA]

_____. Advanced Chinese. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1966. xvi, 574 pp. Tapes. Character Text for Advanced Chinese. 1966. [ED 014 702 Resumé only]

For use in high school or college. Designed to give speech practice. Assumes mastery of Beginning Chinese, Beginning Chinese Reader, and Lessons 1-6 of Intermediate Chinese Reader. Twenty-four units, including four review units. Dialogues, with new vocabulary and illustrative sentences interspersed, and lectures serve as a base for questions and summaries. Grammatical information is in structural terms. Chinese material is in transcription. The Character Text is for reading purposes. It includes Pinyin transcriptions of infrequently used characters whenever they occur. Appended are a comparative transcription table and combined Pinyin glossary and index. (See also author's Index Volume.) [NDEA]

_____. Index Volume: Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced Texts in Spoken and Written Chinese. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1970. xvii, 422 pp. [ED 039 529 Resumé only]

A comprehensive index to the author's conversation and reading series. Contains the following indexes: 1. Pinyin Index including 11,000 entries with definitions and illustrative sentences; 2. Stroke and Radical Numbers of Characters. The approximately 1,700 characters which appear in the various texts are listed alphabetically by Pinyin transcription and their strokes and radical numbers are given in parentheses; 3. Radical-Stroke Index of Characters. Enables a student to locate a character in this list, find its pronunciation and then look up the item in the Pinyin index; 4. Stroke Index of Variant Forms. Variant form is followed by the regular form and its transcription.

_____. Selected memorisation exercises. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, n.d. Tapes.

To accompany author's Beginning Chinese.

Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II. Peking, China: Commercial Press, 1974. 2 vols. Cassettes, records (for Lessons 1-9). [Reprint of 1971 ed. with minor changes]

Intended primarily for foreign students at Peking University. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Sixty-six lessons.

Fenn, Henry C. Review Exercises in Chinese Sentence Structure. New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1962. 31 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. A set of translation exercises prepared for use as a topical review of the basic structural patterns presented in M.G. Tewksbury's Speak Chinese and in the notes of Fred Wang's Chinese Dialogues.

_____ and M. Gardner Tewksbury. Speak Mandarin: A Beginning Text in Spoken Chinese. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967. 3 vols. Tapes. [ED 016 227/228/229 Resumé only]

A revision of Speak Chinese (1948). Designed to give speech practice. For reading and writing practice, the student is referred to Read Chinese, Book I, which assumes a knowledge of the vocabulary of the first half of Speak Mandarin. Twenty lessons, each in four parts: dialogues (without buildups) or a narrative, vocabulary, sentence patterns, and notes. Grammatical patterns are explained deductively: sample sentences are presented and a pattern or principle is derived from them. Yale romanization system used throughout. Vocabulary is limited to 850 items presented in lists. An outline of the phonology appears in an introductory section. The Manual contains exercise material and suggestions for classroom activity including structured conversations. The Workbook, functioning as a directive to the student, contains transformation, completion, repetition, response, sentence construction, and (written) translation exercises and some grammatical information as well as four review lessons. Index. [NDEA]

Fries, Charles C. and Yao Shen. Mandarin Chinese for English Speakers: An Oral Approach. Ann Arbor, MI: English Language Institute, University of Michigan, 1950. 4 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. The materials

are based on contrastive analysis. Basic patterns are presented with examples, briefly explained in structural terms, and practiced in repetition, response, and substitution drills. Pronunciation lessons, with repetition drills, alternate with grammar lessons. Vocabulary lists at the end of grammar lessons. Chinese material is in transcription with tones marked. Glossary including both transcription and standard orthography in each volume.

'Hello world' Chinese course. Glasgow, Scotland: Glasgow ETV Services, 1975. Ten TV cassettes.

Ho, Ching-hsien, ed. Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II. Hong Kong: Cheng Chung Book Co., 1973. 2 vols. Teacher's manual.

Part of a projected 12-volume series. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 28 units, grammar is explained in outline form and diagrams, and illustrated in dialogues which are given in Chinese characters, Pinyin, and Yale Romanization. There are repetition, substitution, translation, response, question and answer, and expansion drills and exercises. Lessons also include vocabularies, guided conversations, notes and writing Chinese characters. Early lessons contain introduction to pronunciation and the national phonetic alphabet.

_____. Intermediate Chinese. Hong Kong: Chen Chung Book Co., 1973. 2 vols. Teacher's Manual. Supplement.

Part of a projected 12-volume series. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice.

Hockett, Charles F. Progressive Exercises in Chinese Pronunciation. (Mirror Series A, No. 2) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1951. xvii, 57 pp.

Designed to be used with Speak Chinese (by Tewksbury) or possibly with other introductory textbooks. In the 40 lessons, the Chinese material is in the Yale romanization. The phonology is explained in articulatory terms. There are repetition and contrastive drills on tones and sounds.

_____ and Chaoying Fang. Spoken Chinese (Mandarin). Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1973. 2 vols. Records, cassettes. [Reprint of Holt, 1944 ed.] [ED 113 927 MF only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar and vocabulary are illustrated in basic sentences and included in multiple choice, matching, completion, translation, and response drills. Dialogues serve as a base for structured conversations. Vocabulary usage explained in notes which also contain cultural and grammatical information. Pronunciation information and drills in Parts I and II. Chinese material is in transcription with diacritics indicating syllables, stress, and tones and in the standard orthography in the Guide's Manual. Topical index. English-Chinese, Chinese-English glossaries. Guide's Manual (in Chinese). [USAFI/ACLS]

Hsia, Linda. Speak Chinese: Supplementary Materials. (Mirror Series A, No. 3) New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1967. 226 pp. Character Text. Tapes.

The order of presentation is essentially that of Speak Chinese. The 24 lessons and four reviews contain pattern practice, response and translation drills, sentences for memorization, and vocabulary lists. Chinese-English glossary.

Hsu, Xai-Yu et al. Chinese-Mandarin: Levels I-III. Palo Alto, CA: Altoan Press, 1965-66. 3 vols. Tapes. Teacher's Handbook. [ED 014 046/047/048; ED 014 045 Handbook]

For use in high school and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Partly designed for self-instructional purposes. Each volume contains 15 lessons except for Vol. III which has 20. Dialogues without buildups, accompanied by illustrations, serve as a base for structured conversation. Narratives serve as a base for comprehension practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are expansion, repetition, substitution, replacement, response, reading, and writing drills. Cultural information. Pronunciation information in Lessons 1-4 (Vol. I). Appended to each volume is a section on writing Chinese script to be used concurrently with the lessons. Chinese material is in transliteration accompanied by Chinese script from Vol. II. Appended to all volumes are structural patterns and Chinese-English glossaries, to Vols. II and III an index of characters, and to Vol. III common variant forms of characters. [NDEA]

Jamiesor, J.C. and L.L. Shih. Elementary Chinese Companion. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1975. x, 418 pp. [Reprint of Berkeley 1974 ed.]

Provides exercises, reviews, structural and lexical analyses to supplement Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II.

Lin, Shou-ying. Pattern Sentences for Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II. Rev. ed. Cambridge and Brookline, MA: C & T Co., 1974. 2 vols. in 1. Tapes.

Drills to be used as supplementary material for Modern Chinese Reader and Elementary Chinese.

Lo, J.S.P. Supplementary and audio-visual teaching materials for Chinese. York, England: The Author, University of York, 1969-73. Publication forthcoming.

Modern Chinese Reader. Comp. by the Chinese Language Special Class for Foreign Students in Peking University. 2nd ed. Peking, China: "Epoch" Publishing House, 1963. 2 vols. [Also available as Modern Chinese: A Basic Course. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1971. Records. This is a shorter version of the 1963 ed.] [Vol. I reprinted by C & T Co., Cambridge and Brookline, MA, 1974.] [1st pub. 1958]

May be used for self-instructional purposes and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In Lessons 13-72, grammar is illustrated in sentences and narratives and explained in traditional terms. There are response, completion, translation, sentence construction, and transformation drills. Vocabulary (864 items) is introduced in lists. Lessons 1-12 include extensive pronunciation information and repetition drills. The Chinese script is used, supplemented by transcription. The stroke order is indicated for all characters. There are exercises in transcribing and in writing Chinese characters. Appended are tables of simplified characters, and Chinese characters and their combinations, a general review of grammar, and a Chinese-English glossary.

Morton, F. Rand, Kuo P'ing Chan and John Peterson. An Experimental Programmed Audio-Lingual Self-Instructional Course in Spoken Mandarin Chinese. (ALLP-II.) Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1962-64. 4 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Each volume contains a voicing script and a student workbook to be used in conjunction with tapes. The course consists of four tasks. In Task I, concentration is on pronunciation and includes drills, in Task II, on numbers, in Task III, on syntax, and in Task IV, on structural patterns and vocabulary. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are repetition, response, and translation drills. In Vol. III, character writing practice is given in frames where the order of the strokes are indicated by color and by numbers. For oral production work, a "responser" learning mode is used which allows the student to hear and judge responses immediately. The Chinese script is used throughout, except in Vol. I, where it is supplemented by the Yale romanization. [NDEA]

New gateway to Chinese. New York NY: China Books and Periodicals, 1973. 41 pp. Records.

Ong, Linda and Yen-chan Wang. Speak Chinese: Selections for Memorization. New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1959. 24 pp. Tapes.

Companion to Speak Chinese. The objective is to enable the student to make automatic some set phrases and complete sentences. The exercises start with Lesson Six. The Chinese material is in romanization.

Shadick, Harold and Ch'iao Chien. A First Course in Literary Chinese. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1968. 3 vols. [ED 024 024 Resumé only]

Assumes the student can pronounce Chinese words, use a system of romanization, read and write a few hundred Chinese characters, and understand simple passages of modern Chinese. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Vol. I comprises a section of texts with accompanying exercises, a key to romanization, and an index to characters. Of the 34 texts, 1-22 constitute the core of the course; they exemplify most of the common syntactic features of literary Chinese. Vol. II includes terms and symbols used in Vols. II and III, and vocabularies for texts and exercises. Vol. III includes a section on commentaries, an outline of grammar, and an index to function words. [NDEA]

Simon, Walter and T.C. Chao. Structure Drill in Chinese. 2nd rev. ed. (Structure Drill Through Speech Patterns.) London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., 1959. xii, 101 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Fifty speech patterns, dealing with one structural feature at a time illustrated by as many as 15 sentences, are arranged alphabetically according to their English heading. Grammatical, English, and Chinese indices.

Speak Chinese: Translation Exercises. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1959. 60 pp.

Companion to Speak Chinese. The sentences to be translated, introduced by illustrative frames and grammatical explanations in structural terms, are arranged in groups exhibiting similar grammatical constructions.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach. Limited field test ed. Washington, DC: Interagency Language Roundtable, 1976. Tapes. [Publication forthcoming, December 1977. Available from GPO.]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, comprehension, and reading practice. Also designed to provide flexibility; lessons consist of relatively free-standing pieces each of which has its own Objectives and Criterion Test. Modules consist of situation modules and resource modules, the latter designed to teach linguistic material that may be prerequisite or supplementary to a situation module. They typically consist of programmed materials combining tapes and workbooks. Most new material is introduced on tape. There are reference notes, background notes, grammatical summaries, and props. Chinese material reflects usage both in the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan). Chinese-English vocabulary.

Stimson, Hugh M. Introduction to Chinese Pronunciation and the Pin-Yin Romanization. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1975. iii, 36 pp. Tape.

Introduces the sounds of standard Mandarin to the beginning student.

_____ and Parker Po-fei Huang. Spoken Standard Chinese, Vol. I. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1976. [Vols. II-III forthcoming]

In pin-yin romanization.

_____. Written Standard Chinese. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, forthcoming 1977. 2 vols.

Têng, Ssŭ-yü. Advanced Conversational Chinese. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1965. 318 pp. Records.

A companion volume to Conversational Chinese. In three parts: Part I, five lessons dealing with political and geographical terms; Part II, five lessons on religious and historical terms. Lessons followed by comprehension, composition, and translation exercises, topics for conversation, letters, or short essays. Part III contains two short plays. Notes on the characters, phrases and grammar, the original text, romanization and English translation are included. Index to Chinese characters and expressions. The Wade-Giles romanization system is used, along with the Chinese script.

_____ et al. Conversational Chinese, with Grammatical Notes. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1947. ix, 441 pp. Records.

Designed to give speech practice and some reading and writing practice. Forty-seven lessons, including reviews with dialogues, narratives, grammatical explanations in structural terms and completion and translation drills. Standard Mandarin of Peking is used. Wade-Giles system of romanization and the Chinese script used, the latter printed but in the exercises and notes in hand-written form. Character index. Grammar index.

Tewksbury, Malcolm Gardner. Speak Chinese. (Mirror Series A, No. 1) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1948. xvi, 189 pp. Tapes. Character text.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons, the basic sentence patterns of Mandarin are presented

with restricted vocabulary in dialogues, narratives, and pattern sentences and explained in structural terms. There are fluency drills and some structured conversations. An introductory section outlines the phonology. The Chinese material is in romanization with tones indicated by diacritics in lessons 1-10. Appended are a grammatical index and a Chinese-English glossary. [Revised in 1967. See entry under Fenn, Speak Mandarin.]

_____. Speak Chinese: Lessons 1-6. Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1955. 90 pp.

Like Speak Chinese with additional substitution, response and translation drills all of which are provided in tables.

Tharp, Robert, ed. Chinese Dialogues: Comprehension Series. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1975. 250 pp. Tape. Character text.

For the intermediate student. A series of 36 stories which review the vocabulary and structural patterns of Chinese Dialogues and include student question sheets to test listening comprehension.

Wang, Fred [Fang-Yü]. Chinese Dialogues. (Mirror Series A, No. 5) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1953. vi, 385 pp. Tapes. Character Text for Chinese Dialogues. (Mirror Series B, No. 14) 1966. 153 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Assumes mastery of Speak Chinese or its equivalent. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and explained in structural terms. There are translation, sentence construction, and response drills. Information about the usage of the 800 new vocabulary items introduced. Pronunciation drills on sentences. The Chinese material is in romanization. Instructions to the teacher in the introduction. Vocabulary index.

_____. An Introduction to Literary Chinese. South Orange, NJ: Seton Hall University Press, 1972. 2 vols. Tapes. [Also available from Yale University, Far Eastern Publications.]

Assumes a knowledge of modern spoken Chinese. Vol. I contains literary texts with notes. Vol. II contains the same texts found in Vol. I, but with the grammatical transfers to contemporary Chinese. There are notes, transformational patterns, vocabulary explanations, and exercises. [NDEA]

Wang, Lucy Yun-ling. Modern Chinese for the Elementary School. Alexandria, VA: Ascension Academy, 1966-73. 3 vols. Teacher's Manual, to accompany Vols. I & II. Tapes (for teachers), records (for students). [ED 016 982/983 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech, reading, and some writing practice in Mandarin Chinese. Part of a projected four volume course. Each book contains 20 lessons and four reviews. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, response, completion, and translation drills and exercises. Vol. II has four lessons on writing: pictorial characters, ideographs, characters of combined ideas, and phonetic compounds. The order of strokes is indicated. Vol. III introduces simple short stories with comprehension questions. Half the lessons are in Chinese characters; Yale romanization used elsewhere. English-Chinese, Chinese-English glossaries in each volume.

Wu, C.K., et al. Spoken Chinese Exercises. Monterey, CA: Chinese Language Research Association, 1970. vii, 145 pp. [ED 043 874 Resumé only]

Designed to supplement a basic course in spoken Chinese. In the 24 lessons, there are basic pattern sentences and repetition, transformation, replacement, rejoinder, integration, contraction, substitution and expansion drills and exercises. Romanized transcription used throughout.

Yen, Isabella Y. High School Chinese. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Washington Foreign Language Program, n.d. 4 vols. [ED 057 677/678/679/680]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Vol. I, First Year Student Workbook; a companion workbook to first year text. Provides vocabulary, substitution, pattern practice, transformation, expansion, matching, sentence construction, and translation drills, dialogues, and questions and answers for practice. Vol. II, First Year Text, Vocabulary, and Character Lists. Lessons include pronunciation drills, pantomime, questions and answers, pattern practice, stories, vocabulary, dictation, dialogues and translations. Ideas for homework provided. Also instruction and practice in the Chinese writing system. No grammatical explanations. Vol. III, Second Year Text, Vocabulary, and Character Lists. Text provides dialogues and practice in vocabulary, translation, questions and answers, script, composition, and language patterns. Ideas for homework included. Vol. IV, Second Year Student Work Book. Similar to first year workbook. Except for script practice, romanized transcription used throughout.

_____. The Sounds of Mandarin. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Washington Foreign Language Program, n.d. 50 pp. [ED 058 770]

A phonology workbook to accompany author's textbooks. Provides illustrations of the articulation of the sounds, with drills and exercises for practicing each sound.

READERS

Chao, Yuen Ren. Readings in Sayable Chinese. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, 1974. 3 vols. Cassettes, tapes. [Reprint of San Francisco 1968 ed.] [ED 027 530 Resumé only]

For the advanced student. Vol. I: short stories, conversations, learned articles, and a fragment of the author's autobiography. Vol. II: Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking Glass. Vol. III: Two dramas, The Mollusc and The Wild Rose. Vocabulary notes. In Chinese characters and romanization. [NDEA]

Chinese Reader, Parts I & II. Peking, China: Commercial Press, 1972. Cassettes.

Thirty-four lessons designed to accompany Elementary Chinese, Parts I & II. Vocabulary.

DeFrancis, John. Beginning Chinese Reader: Parts I and II. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1966. 2 vols. Tapes. Flash cards. New Haven, CT: Far Eastern Publications. [Also by Yin-lien Chin. Poughkeepsie, NY: Vassar College] [ED 014 700 Vol. I, Resumé only]

Designed to give reading and some writing practice. Closely correlated with the author's Beginning Chinese and Character Text for Beginning Chinese. The charac-

ter study should not begin until the related material has been learned in transcription. Forty-eight lessons, including eight reviews, and 44 supplementary lessons on simplified characters. Characters are presented in three styles: Sung Dynasty style in the main lessons; Ming Dynasty style in the supplementary lessons; handwritten form in the stroke-order chart. Dialogues, narratives, and various other forms of written Chinese (poems, correspondence, excerpts from actual publications) illustrate the 10 new characters of each lesson. They are preceded by the introduction of the new characters (pronunciation indicated in Pinyin transcription) and the special combinations in which they occur; buildups (units 1-4) and suspicious pairs clarifying structural patterns; and illustrative sentences. Appended are a stroke-order chart, six summary charts on characters, and a Pinyin index. (See also author's Index Volume.) [NDEA]

_____. Intermediate Chinese Reader: Parts I and II. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967. 2 vols. Tapes. [ED 016 233/234 Resumé only]

Lessons 1-6 assume mastery of Beginning Chinese and Beginning Chinese Reader. Lessons 7-30 are correlated with the first nine lessons of Advanced Chinese and Character Text for Advanced Chinese. Five reviews and 30 supplementary lessons on simplified characters. Four hundred new characters, and some 2500 compounds illustrated in sentences, narratives, and dialogues. Sixteen new characters accompanied by transcription are introduced by transcription in each lesson. Appended to Part II are a stroke-order chart, five summary charts on characters, and a Pinyin index. (See also author's Index Volume.) [NDEA]

_____, ed. Supplementary Readers for "Intermediate Chinese Reader". New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1976. 5 vols.

1. & 2. The White-Haired Girl, and Red Detachment of Women, by Chi-yu Ho; 3. Episodes from Dream of the Red Chamber, by Louise H. Li; 4. & 5. Sun Yat-sen, and Wu Wung Kills a Tiger, by Yung Teng Chia-yee.

_____. Advanced Chinese Reader. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1968. xvi, 713 pp.

Twenty-five lessons with vocabulary lists (also in romanized transcription) and illustrative sentences. Lessons 1-30 are correlated with Lessons 10-20 of Advanced Chinese and its companion volume, Character Text for Advanced Chinese. Includes supplementary lessons on simplified characters, stroke-order chart, character summary chart arranged by lesson, number of strokes, radicals, comparison of Sung and Ming type faces, comparison of regular and simplified characters, and variant forms of character. Chinese-English glossary. (See also author's Index Volume.) [NDEA]

Huang, Parker Po-fei et al. Twenty Lectures on Chinese Culture: An Intermediary Chinese Textbook. (Yale Linguistics Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967. 2 vols. Vol. II: Student Workbook. Character Text. Tapes. [Vol. I, ED 015 467 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Assumes mastery of Tewksbury's Speak Chinese and Fred Wang's Chinese Dialogues or the equivalent. Each lecture appears in transliteration and in the Chinese script and is accompanied by a vocabulary list. Can be covered in four classroom hours. Approximately 1070 new vocabulary items are introduced. Chinese-English glossary. Vol. II, the exercise book, contains translation drills, comprehension questions, and questions leading to structured conversation. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Anderson, Olov Bertil. A Concordance to Five Systems of Transcription for Standard Chinese. Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur, 1970. 228 pp.

Gives the characteristic traits of the five systems of transcription (Wade-Giles, Simplified Wade-Giles, Gwoyeu Romatzyh, P'in-yin and Yale). A register of characters listed in all five transcription systems.

Chao, Yuen Ren. A Grammar of Spoken Chinese. Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press, 1969. xxxi, 847 pp. [Reprint of 1965 ed.] [ED 014 698 Resumé only]

A descriptive grammar written for the linguist and the specialist in Chinese. Assumes familiarity with written Chinese. The grammar is intended to be a description of all spoken Chinese, hence Standard Mandarin is de-emphasized. The dialect used, in general, however, is the informal style used in Peking. Grammatical forms covered are the morpheme and the sentence in spoken Chinese and their various types, and the relation of these types to other parts of speech such as the substantives. The approach in general uses the IC method, and transformation and rules of generation where deemed useful. Each form described is followed by examples given in Chinese characters and in transcription and followed by an English gloss. Several kinds of transcription are used: Gwoyeu Romatzyh, and a modified IPA for Mandarin, Cant Prim for Cantonese and the author's transcription for the Wu dialects. Tables, select bibliography. [NDEA]

Dow, Francis D.M. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of Chinese. Edinburgh, Scotland: The Author, 1972. 210 pp.

Phonological description of modern standard Chinese designed to enable the teaching and learning pronunciation of the language. Phonemes are described in articulatory and experimental terms with occasional contrastive information provided. Appendices also deal with sounds difficult for English and Chinese speakers. Bibliography.

_____. An Outline of Mandarin Phonetics. 2nd ed. (Oriental Monographs Series, 10) Canberra, Australia: Faculty of Asian Studies in assoc. with the Australian National University Press, 1972. xvi, 180 pp.

Structural in approach. Includes a select bibliography.

Huang, Raymond. Mandarin Pronunciation, explained with diagrams. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1969. xxix, 59 pp.

A companion to R.H. Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary. Based on phonetic and contrastive methods. Each Mandarin sound is prepresented by the IPA symbol, the commonly used Chinese characters, the Chinese phonetic sign and by eight different types of romanization.

Karlgren, Bernhard. A Mandarin Phonetic Reader in the Pekinese Dialect. Stockholm, Sweden: Kungl.

Boktryckeriet. P.A. Norstedt and Söner, 1971. 187 pp. [Reprint of 1918 ed.]

Also includes an introduction to the pronunciation and romanization invented by J.-A. Lundell. Brief discussion of Pekinese qualitative phonetics. Detailed treatment of prosody.

Legeza, Ireneus László, comp. Guide to transliterated Chinese in the modern Peking dialect, Vol. I. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1968. 2 vols.

Conversion tables of currently used international and European systems with comparative tables of initials and finals.

Peng, Frederick C. A Grammatical Analysis of Standard Chinese. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1964. 164 pp.

A linguistic description and grammar. After a critical review of previous analyses of Chinese, the author presents a grammatical structure analysis based on the theories of Trager and Smith. Covers the morphemic and syntactic aspects of the language. Bibliography. Phonemic transcription used.

Yee, Dennis K. Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide: Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations; Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations. Ed. by John DeFrancis. (PALI Language Texts: Chinese) Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 1975. vii, 55 pp.

Includes exercises with answers.

DICTIONARIES

Chan, Shau Wing. A Concise English-Chinese Dictionary, with Romanized Standard Pronunciation. 2nd ed. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1955. xvii, 416 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Chinese. Concentrates on modern spoken Chinese. The approximately 8000 entries are followed by abbreviations indicating the parts of speech and the Chinese gloss in the Wade-Giles transliteration with numerals indicating tones. Illustrative sentences. Standard Peking pronunciation is represented.

Chao, Yuen Ren and Lien-sheng Yang. Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Yenching Institute by Harvard University Press, 1961. xxxix, 291 pp. [Reprint of 1947 ed.]

This dictionary is arranged according to the Chinese radical system but has an alphabetic index to the characters, and conversion tables from Wade-Giles to National Romanization. A system of annotation of entries gives data on grammatical function, stylistic class, and the pronunciation in non-Mandarin dialects. There is an introduction to Chinese National Romanization and the pronunciation of Chinese.

Chen, Janey. A Practical English-Chinese Pronouncing Dictionary. Rutland, VT: C.E. Tuttle Co., 1970. 640 pp.

A concise dictionary containing 15,000 words. Entries in English are followed by the Chinese character or characters, together with Chinese phonetics, the romanization in Mandarin with tone signs, and the romanization in Cantonese with tone signs. Also included are appendices of religious words and military terms, a list of simplified Chinese characters, a numerical list of radicals, a chart of Chinese dynasties, and information concerning Chinese family names and relationships.

Ch'ên, Shou-jung [Shau Wing Chan]. A concise English-Chinese dictionary; with romanized standard pronunciation. 2nd ed. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1955. xvii, 416 pp.

Parts of speech, levels of meaning and occasionally illustrative phrases provided. Tone indicated.

Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Chinese Communist Usage. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, Joint Publications Research Service, 1963. 853 pp.

A translation of a Chinese-German dictionary prepared in 1959 by the German Department of the Peking Institute of Foreign Languages. Arranged according to the Pinyin system of romanization, but appends an index arranged according to radicals and strokes and includes a chronological table of the Chinese dynasties, a list of the transliterations of non-Chinese place names, a table of chemical elements, and a comprehensive conversion table for the Wade-Giles system.

Dictionary of Spoken Chinese. (Yale Linguistic Series, No. 8) New Haven, CT: Institute of Far Eastern Languages, Yale University Press, 1966. xxxix, 1071 pp. [ED 014 699 Resumé only]

The authorized revision and expansion of the 1945 War Department Dictionary. Intended for use by intermediate students of colloquial Mandarin. A lexical and grammatical guide with two parts, Chinese-English and English-Chinese. It stresses identification of the grammatical and syntactic functions of the words listed, which it indicates both with identifying symbols and sentence-length examples. The approximately 10,000 entries include romanization and Chinese characters. The Yale romanization is used with cross-reference making it possible also to locate forms directly using the official Mainland romanization. The introduction includes phonological and grammatical outlines. [NDEA]

Giles, Herbert A. Chinese-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Paragon Book Reprint Corp., 1964. 2 vols. in one. [Reprint of Shanghai 1912 ed.]

An encyclopedic dictionary arranged alphabetically according to the Wade-Giles romanization, for which it is the standard. Translations which are considered standard for diplomatic terms for the Ch'ing period are included. Gives a variety of botanical names, rhyme characters and information on non-Mandarin pronunciation. Appendices include family names, tables of the Chinese dynasties (with reign titles), calendrical tables, and a radical index.

Huang, Chi-Chou. A Modern Chinese-English Dictionary for Students: Simplified Characters Included. (International Studies, East Asian Series, Reference Publication No. 1) Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, Center for East Asian Studies, 1968. xix, 648 pp. [ED 024 052 Resumé only]

Concentration is on the modern colloquial language. The head words are numbered and arranged according to the phonetic spelling in the P'in-yin alphabet adopted by the People's Republic of China. Tones are indicated by diacritics. The combinations under each head word are arranged according to the initial stroke in the character immediately following the head word. Contains 4500 characters and approximately 28,000 compounds,

idioms, and phrases. Appended are guides to the character index and the Chinese phonetic alphabet, and a character index which lists the characters in their simplified forms.

Huang, Parker Po-fei. IFEL Vocabulary of Spoken Chinese. (Mirror Series A, No. 19) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1954. 347 pp.

Intended for the beginning student of Chinese. The vocabulary of some of the books in Yale University's Far Eastern Publications Series including Speak Chinese by M. Gardner Tewksbury and Chinese Dialogues by Fred Wang. The English-Chinese section contains approximately 5000 words and the Chinese-English section approximately 4000 terms. The entries include a reference to the parts of speech and to the place of first occurrence.

Kuo-yü Ts'e-tien. Taipei, Taiwan: Commercial Press, 1943. 4 vols.

The accepted reference for the pronunciation of Standard Mandarin. Pronunciation is indicated in National Romanization and National Phonetic Symbols. The definitions are simply written in vernacular style, and sources are listed, many from vernacular literature, but without the extensive quotation of sources. There is an index arranged according to the Phonetic Symbols, and one arranged according to the radical system. There are also lists of terms from Western languages and Sanskrit with Chinese transliterations, chemical elements, measurements, Chinese emperors (with reign titles), and a Western calendar.

Lin, Yutang. Chinese-English dictionary of modern usage. Hong Kong: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1972. lxvi, 1720 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary, including word combination and common expressions. Entries organized by part of speech. Utilizes a two-corner geometric character-indexing system, and the author's Simplified Guoyeu Romatzyh transcription. Emphasis on modern spoken Chinese; obsolete or highly literary expressions and those whose meanings can be synthesized are eliminated. Literary usages and levels of speech are indicated. Appendices include conversion of traditional to simplified and simplified to traditional forms of characters. Romanized index. English index.

Simon, W. A Beginner's Chinese-English Dictionary of the National Language (Gwoyeu). 3rd ed. rev. London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., 1964. cxlix, 1074 pp.

A dictionary of about 6000 characters and 15,000 compounds. Arrangement is according to the Gwoyeu Romatzyh Latin Script. Homonyms are listed in order of their radicals, and those with the same radical by stroke count. Compounds, listed alphabetically, follow each set of single-character entries. Appended are a radical chart, a radical index, and lists of simplified radicals and characters, a list of characters difficult to find in the radical index, a list of 54 simplified radicals and phonetics, and a list of 515 simplified characters arranged according to the number of strokes. An introductory section contains numerous charts and tables.

Wang, Fred F. Mandarin Chinese Dictionary: Chinese-English. South Orange, NJ: Seton Hall University Press, 1967. xix, 660 pp. [ED 012 453]

A dictionary of the spoken language intended for the speaker of English. The 6000 entries, representing basic vocabulary, are alphabetically arranged according to the Pinyin romanization. The Chinese script accompanies the romanization. Abbreviations indicate the parts of speech. Illustrative sentences. Particular emphasis has been given to syntactical structure, functional elements such as particles, and idiomatic expressions. Included are a brief outline of the Chinese parts of speech, a comparative table of romanization systems, and a character index. [NDEA]

_____. Mandarin Chinese Dictionary: English-Chinese. South Orange, NJ: Seton Hall University Press, 1971. 800 pp. [ED 058 765]

Designed primarily as a reference work for English speakers who wish to learn spoken Mandarin on the elementary and intermediate level. Contains 4000 fully illustrated entries arranged according to the Pinyin romanization accompanied by the Chinese script. In the romanized phrases or sentences, tones, stress, and groups of utterances are clearly marked. A conversion table for the other romanization system is provided. Introductory discussion of sounds and parts of speech. [NDEA]

Williams, S. Wells. A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language; arranged according to the Wu-Fang Yüan Yin, alphabetically rearranged according to the romanization of Sir Thomas F. Wade. (Dictionaries of the world reprint and micropublication series) Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press, 1973. [Reprint of 1909 ed.]

Chinese-English dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Chinese entries are entered alphabetically. Under each letter the characters are arranged according to the four Mandarin tones. Under each tone they are on the whole arranged according to the number of strokes. Characters having two or more readings are defined under only one entry.

Wu, C.K. and K.S. Wu. Compact English-Chinese Dictionary. Monterey, CA: Chinese Language Research Association, 1968. xxiv, 247 pp. [ED 021 243 Resumé only]

Emphasis is on the spoken language. Part I contains the 13,000 English entries of common words and expressions in arts, education, science, sports and music, as well as basic terminology in military and other fields, consecutively numbered, followed by an abbreviation indicating the parts of speech and by the Chinese gloss in romanization. Part II contains the Chinese glosses, in numerical order, in the Chinese script. Uses Yale romanization; a conversion table of romanization systems is provided.

CHINESE, WRITTEN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Cheng, Robert L. A programmed introduction to the formation of Chinese sentences. York, England: Author, University of York, 1969. [Author at University of Hawaii.]

For the intermediate student.

Chinese-Mandarin: Chinese Character Exercise Book. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1968. 148 pp. [ED 030 882 MF only]

Designed to give writing practice. A companion to the DLI Chinese-Mandarin Basic Course. Consists of step-by-step illustrations for copying 825 characters. [DLI]

Creel, Herrlee Glessner. Chinese Writing. (Asiatic Studies in American Education, No. 2) Washington, DC: American Council on Education, 1943. iv, 16 pp. [O.P.]

An introductory description of Chinese writing, which illustrates the historical evolution of Chinese characters, the structural form of Chinese sentences, and the relation of Chinese writing to the ancient Chinese culture.

Dougherty, Ching-Yi, Sydney M. Lamb and Samuel E. Martin. Chinese Character Indexes. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1963. 5 vols.

An effort to adapt the Chinese characters to the mechanical operations of the computer. Designed to assemble all the Chinese characters in modern use, to clarify relationships between characters, and to serve as a focal point for cross-reference between several different systems currently used in arranging Chinese characters. Vol. I is a telegraphic code index, Vol. II a romanization index, Vol. III a radical index, Vol. IV a total stroke count index, and Vol. V a four corner system index.

Fenn, Henry C., ed. Chinese Characters Easily Confused. (Mirror Series A, No. 18) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1953. ii, 84 pp.

Intended as an aid to learning characters by comparative study. Two hundred and seventy-six groups of two to seven similar characters are listed. Each character is transliterated, according to the Wade-Giles system and the Yale system, its radical is identified and numbered, and finally its number in Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary is given.

Karlgren, Bernhard. Easy Lessons in Chinese Writing. Stockholm, Sweden: Naturmetodens Språkinstitut, 1958. 173 pp.

Designed to give reading practice. Following a general introduction to the history of the Chinese script, the Chinese characters are presented with their radical number, the modern standard handwritten form (or occasionally the printed form), the seal and the archaic form. In Chapter II, 192 radicals are introduced, and in Chapter VIII, 22 radicals which have a purely formal function. Seven chapters treat compounds of radicals and phonetics in order of increasing complexity. Chapter IX treats characters arranged according to stroke number, Chapter XI characters whose archaic form is unknown, Chapter XIII demonstrates the sound variation inside the phonetic series, Chapter XV the remaining unexplained characters, and Chapter XVI the simplified character.

Maeth, Russell. An Introduction to the Structure of the Chinese Writing System. New York, NY: Columbia Carnegie High School Chinese Language Program, Columbia University, 1963. 56 pp. [ED 011 119]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to teach the student how characters are put together, how to tell one character from another, and how to analyze new characters into appropriate constituents for purposes of dictionary search. The materials are based on an immediate constituent analysis of the characters into recurring partials and are organized into units containing explanations and drills.

Simon, Walter. How to Study and Write Chinese Characters; Chinese Radicals and Phonetics with an Analysis of the 1200 Chinese Basic Characters. 2rd rev. ed. (With the addition of the Cantonese pronunciation of the Radicals and all Basic Characters) London, England: Lund Humphries & Co., Ltd., 1959. xliv, 439 pp. [1st pub. 1944]

Complementary volume to author's 1200 Chinese Basic Characters.

_____, ed. 1200 Chinese Basic Characters: An Elementary Textbook Adapted from the "Thousand Character Lessons". 3rd rev. ed. London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., 1957. xvi, 333 pp. [1st pub. 1944]

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Divided into four parts, each with 24 lessons. Fourteen new characters, in their written, not printed style, are presented in a lesson and illustrated in sentences and narratives. Vocabulary list in each lesson. The Chinese material is in the Chinese script and in the "New Official Chinese Latin Script." Appendices cover orthographies.

Vaccari, Oreste and Enko Elisa Vaccari. Pictorial Chinese-Japanese Characters, a New and Fascinating Method to Learn Ideographs. 6th ed. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1968. xxv, 264 pp. [1st pub. 1950]

Self-instructional textbook designed to give writing practice. Chapter 1 illustrates and describes characters in pictorial form, usually exaggerated to enable the student to see relationships. Chapter 2 illustrates characters but without the pictorial forms. Chapter 3 is on phonetic characters containing an index of the characters in the progressive order of their strokes in print style, brush style, modern standard (kaisho), and ancient (tensho) forms.

Wang, [Fred] Fang-yü. Introduction to Chinese Cursive Script. (Mirror Series A, No. 28) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1958. 240 pp. Flash cards.

In the 20 lessons, the first 300 characters introduced in Read Chinese, written in cursive form, have been analyzed and presented systematically to teach the student an approach which may be applied to other characters. Two-color process makes the key components of a cursive character stand out. Flash cards give the standard form on one side of the card and the cursive on the other. Appendices cover basic script elements and their uses, cursive forms easily confused, and an index of characters.

Wilder, George D. and J.H. Ingram. Analysis of Chinese Characters. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1974. xi, 364 pp. [Reprint of 1934 ed. pub. by the College of Chinese Studies]

Analyzes and explains 1000 characters. Student is expected to master each of the characters.

Woo, Catherline Yi-Yu Cho. Stroke-order Chart for John DeFrancis's Character Text for Beginning Chinese. San Diego, CA: California State University Press, 1972.

READERS

Chao, Shu-Li. The Tale of Li Youcai's Rhymes. Ed. by

Susan S.F. MacDonald. (Cambridge Readers in Modern Chinese) Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1970. lxx, 68 pp.

For the advanced student. Contains an introduction on background, explanations, and text with English annotations. The rhymes are imitations of verses chanted by amateur or professional entertainers, and reflect a style in Chinese popular literature. Bibliography. Map.

Chi, Wen-shun, ed. Readings in the Chinese Communist Cultural Revolution. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1971. vi'i, 530 pp.

For the intermediate-advanced student. Contains 21 lessons with notes and translations of difficult passages. Texts reproduced as in original publications are from official documents and journal articles. Introduction in English given for each reading. Appended are two comprehensive glossaries, one in romanized alphabetical order, the other arranged by Chinese radical. Characters appear in the simplified forms (chien-t'i) in the text and vocabulary but are represented by their complicated forms (fan-t'i) in the glossaries. Conversion tables of Wade-Giles, National Romanization, Yale, and the Pin-yin systems also included. Finally, a comprehensive tabulation of the Communist government's officially adopted simplified characters arranged by Pin-yin system, number of strokes in the simplified character, and number of strokes in the conventional character.

_____, ed. Readings in Chinese Communist Documents. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1963. 478 pp.

For the intermediate-advanced student. Fifteen selections from published documents arranged in chronological order, relating to some of the major events in Communist China in its first decade. A brief introduction to each lesson explains the significance and background of the subject concerned. Vocabulary lists composed mainly of compounds, supplemented by four-character idioms, technical terms and quotations. A conversion table from Wade-Giles to both National Romanization and the Yale system is appended. Includes two glossaries, one arranged alphabetically in Wade-Giles romanization, the other arranged by Chinese character radicals.

_____, ed. Readings in Chinese Communist Ideology. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1968. xi, 440 pp.

For the intermediate-advanced student. A sequel to Readings in Chinese Communist Documents. Ten lessons, designed to exemplify the major expressions of Communist Chinese ideology, from 1930 to present. Lesson One, consisting of 12 selections, is an attempt to give a comprehensive summary of the basic "thought of Mao Tse-tung". Each lesson has an explanatory introduction in English. Appended are two comprehensive glossaries, one in romanized alphabetical order, the other by Chinese radical, a conversion table for Wade-Giles, National Romanization, and the Pin-yin systems, and a comprehensive tabulation of the officially adopted simplified characters arranged by Pin-yin system, number of strokes in the simplified characters, and number of strokes in the conventional characters.

Chih, Yu-Ju. Advanced Newspaper Readings. (Mirror Series B, No. 32) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1967. ii, 161 pp. Tapes.

Assumes mastery of the author's A Primer of Newspaper Chinese and familiarity with approximately 1500 single characters. The annotated readings are editorials, official reports, and the like. The first eight selections, taken from Communist newspapers, are in a style close to the spoken colloquial while the last four selections, taken from Nationalist newspapers, are in the traditional newspaper style. Chinese-English glossary.

_____. A Primer of Newspaper Chinese. Rev. ed. (Mirror Series B, No. 31) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1970. ix, 296 pp. Tapes. [Reprint of 1956 ed.]

Assumes familiarity with approximately 800 characters. The selections, all of which are news stories, illustrate the traditional style and the more colloquial style. Accompanying each reading is a vocabulary list and structural analysis. Appended are a bibliography, lists of common Chinese surnames, Chinese transliteration of foreign names, organization of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China, literary-vernacular comparative lists, 800 basic characters, exercises, and an index.

Chu, Charles. Chi Pai-Shih: His Life and Works. (Mirror Series B, No. 13) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1967. xvi, 73 pp.

Designed to give reading practice. A biography of the Chinese painter written in simple colloquial Chinese accompanied by vocabulary lists. The Chinese material is in the Chinese script and is accompanied by a transcription in the vocabularies. The 600 basic characters which appear in Read Chinese, Books I and II are used, supplemented by a minimum of new characters. Included are a list of the 600 characters and a comparative table of romanization tables.

Chu, Tsu-yen. Han yü tu pên. Modern Chinese Readers. Peking, China: Commercial Press, 1964-65. 2 vols.

Brief passages with vocabulary, notes and exercises. Traditional grammar textbook.

Contemporary China reader. Second stage reader. Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975. Tapes, cassettes.

Includes vocabulary.

The counter (a revolutionary play). Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975.

Translation notes.

Creel, Herrlee Glessner et al. Newspaper Chinese by the Inductive Method. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1943. viii, 265 pp. Translations of text selections. vi, 56 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Forty newspaper selections with notes, in characters and transliteration, and exercise sentences. Also includes indexes of first and final occurrences of characters and compound expressions, and a general index.

DeFrancis, John, ed. Annotated Quotations From Chairman Mao. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1975. xi, 314 pp.

Contains original text with Pinyin romanization in facing columns. Following the main text are vocabulary, notes, stroke index of variant forms, and Pinyin

index. Introduces 460 characters and 1400 compounds.

_____, ed. Chinese Supplementary Reading Series. (PALI Language Texts: Chinese) Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 1975. 5 vols.

The Student Lovers, by Kristina Lindell; The Bookworm, The Heartless Husband, The Herd Boy and the Weaving Maid, and The Poet Li Po, by Yung Teng Chia-yee. Popular stories in simplified characters. Illustrated.

Fenn, Henry C. Readings on Chinese Culture. (Mirror Series B, No. 10) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1963. 117 pp.

Intended as a supplementary reader for students who have mastered Read Chinese, Books I-III. Each of the 12 lessons contains 3000 characters and may be read in an hour. The readings cover Chinese social structure, language and linguistics, economics, government and politics, history and literature. Vocabulary list in each lesson.

_____. A Sketch of Chinese History. (Mirror Series A, No. 11) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1952. ix, 183 pp. A Sketch of Chinese History in Yale Romanization. (Mirror Series A, No. 10) ix, 99 pp.

A third level text designed to give speech and possibly reading practice. The texts provide a transition from the vernacular to the modern literary language. The romanized text includes response and translation drills, supplementary vocabulary lists, suggested topics for outside reading and composition writing, comparative tables of romanization systems, and a Chinese-English glossary.

Hsia, Linda and Roger Yeu, eds. Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio. (Mirror Series B, No. 12) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1966. vii, 151 pp. Tapes.

Intended as a supplementary reader for students familiar with Speak Chinese and Read Chinese, Books I and II. Each of the 20 lessons is an adapted story in simple colloquial Chinese, in the Chinese script. The limited number of new characters and compounds are explained in footnotes. The Chinese-English glossary, in the Chinese script and in transliteration, is arranged according to stroke count and stroke order.

Hsu, Vivian. Readings from the People's Daily. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1975.

For the beginning and intermediate student. Presents 15 selections from recent issues of Jenmin Ribao, with annotations and grammar notes.

Hu, Shih. My Mother's Betrothal. Ed. by Mary Rouse. (Mirror Series C, No. 3) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1946. vi, 46 pp.

Designed to give practice in reading modern colloquial Chinese literature. Assumes the student can read simple Chinese and knows how to use an elementary dictionary like The Five Thousand Dictionary. There are vocabulary notes, given in the Chinese script and in transliteration for items which cannot be found in the above-mentioned dictionary.

Intermediate Chinese reader. Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975. Tapes, cassettes.

Texts include translations, vocabulary, and notes.

Introduction to newspaper Chinese. Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975.

Vocabulary, notes, exercises.

Kennedy, George A. Chinese Reading for Beginners. (Mirror Series A, No. 5) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1944. 55 pp.

An elementary grammar of Baihwa with practice in the recognition of 100 characters.

_____. Simple Chinese Stories. (Mirror Series C, No. 2) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 19??. 77 pp.

Assumes familiarity with 100 characters, which are listed. The 20 stories appear in the Chinese script and in the Wade-Giles system of romanization with tones indicated by diacritics. Each selection is preceded by a list of high frequency vocabulary items and followed by notes for rarer items. Appended is a list of the more frequent characters.

Lee, Pao-chen. Read about China. 2nd ed. (Mirror Series A, No. 16) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1958. x, 162 pp. Tapes.

Assumes mastery of Read Chinese, Book I. A supplementary reader designed for the student who is interested in reading Chinese newspapers, magazines, etc. The 20 lessons describe Chinese culture and customs. Three hundred new characters are introduced. All unrequired characters appear in romanization in the text and in the character form in the notes which follow each lesson. [See also GRAMMARS, Sobelman and Ho]

Li, Tien-yi. Selected Readings in Chinese Communist Literature. (Mirror Series C, No. 6) Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1967. xxiv, 282 pp. Tapes.

The 11 selections are representative of Communist literature on political, social, economic, military, and ideological problems. Expressions not easily found in dictionaries have all been annotated. The Chinese material is in the Chinese script accompanied by a transcription in the notes. Appended are a list of simplified characters, a comparative table of romanization systems, and an index to the notes.

Lipsett, Dale F. and James S. Poelman. Chinese Mandarin Advanced Course: Newspaper and Periodicals Reader. Washington, DC: Defense Language Institute, 1972. 2 vols. [ED 066 064/065 MF only]

Vol. I includes 20 articles taken from newspapers with topics ranging from ping pong to politics. Vol. II is a glossary arranged according to Standard Telegraphic Code group order. It is recommended that technical dictionaries be used which are listed in the preface. [DLI]

Liu, Wu-chi and Tien-yi Li, eds. Readings in Contemporary Chinese Literature. (Mirror Series C, No. 7-9) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1964-68. 3 vols. Tapes. [Vols. I and II, rev. eds.] [First pub. 1953]

For the intermediate-advanced student. All books contain general introductions to the subject matter. Texts with vocabularies and notes. Vol. I: Plays and Poems; Vol. II: Stories; Vol. III: Essays, from the Literary Revolution, 1917-1949.

Liu, Yin Ch'êng, comp. Fifty Chinese Stories; selected from classical texts, romanized and translated into Modern Chinese. London, England: Lund Humphries, 1967. 452 pp. [Reprint of 1960 ed.]

Lu, Hsün. [Chou, Shu-jên] Three Stories. Ed. by Paul Kratochvil. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1970. 55 pp.
For the advanced student. Chinese texts with English introduction and notes.

A Lu-Hsün Reader. Comp. and ed. by William A. Lyell, Jr. (Mirror Series C, No. 15) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1967. xvi, 256 pp.
For the intermediate or advanced student. Six selections in simplified characters with vocabulary and notes in transcription and English. Traditional forms also given.

Mao, Isabelle. Intermediate Reader for Modern Chinese. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, forthcoming, 1976.
Presents 12 contemporary and traditional selections. Fully annotated with exercises. Appropriate as follow-up text to Modern Chinese Reader (Peking).

Mills, Harriet C. and P.S. Ni. Intermediate Reader in Modern Chinese. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1967. 3 vols.
An introduction to the style of modern Chinese expository prose which is based on the vernacular. Assumes mastery of a first-year course, the basic vocabulary of 1010 characters plus compounds introduced in Read Chinese, Books I-III, and Read about China. The 23 selections appearing in Vol. I introduce 1000 additional characters. Vols. II and III contain reading notes, structure notes, list of new characters with transliteration, translation and grammatical identification. Appended in Vol. I are character index, radical index, index to the structure notes, and a Chinese-English glossary. [NDEA]

Selected readings from the work of Mao Tse-tung. Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975. [1st pub. 1965]
Vocabulary and notes.

Selected Works of Chinese Literature. New York, NY: American Association of Teachers of Chinese Language and Culture, 1963-70. 4 vols. [I: Ed. by Pei-yi Wu; II: Ed. by Tao-chi Chou; III: Ed. by William Michael O'Shea and Ferng Hou-ran; IV: Ed. by Richard F.S. Yang.]
Intended for the intermediate-advanced student. Designed to introduce the student to classical and modern Chinese literature. All the volumes contain notes, brief biographical data, literary information, and references for further study. Vol. I has 15 selections from ancient literary (prose and poetry), historical, and philosophical works. Vol. II contains 14 selections from the Sung, Yüan, Ming, Ch'ing, and Republican periods; vernacular literature is excluded. Vol. III includes 11 selections, primarily essays and stories representing a wide range of styles. Also included are translations intended to illustrate grammatical points. Vol. IV presents prose essays selected from classical writings.

Simon, W. and C.H. Lu. Chinese National Language (Gwoyeu) Reader and Guide to Conversation. 2nd rev. ed. London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries & Co., 1954. viii, 195 pp.
Designed to give reading practice. In 50 lessons, conversational and narrative prose are presented in the Chinese script, in Gwoyeu Romatzyh romanization, and in English. Appended are comparative romanization tables.

The ten Emperors. First stage reader. Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, 1975. Tapes, cassettes.

Under the white poplar (a revolutionary play). Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge, Chinese Language Project, n.d.
Vocabulary, notes, and translation.

Wan, Grace and Wallace Johnson. An Advanced Reader in Chinese History. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Publications, 1973. 336 pp.
For the advanced student. Sixteen lessons with texts presenting important 20th century essays in the vernacular on Chinese history from the ancient period to early 20th century. Included are a syllabary chart, simplified character chart, and index. Glossary and discussion topics supplement lessons. National phonetic alphabet used. [NDEA]

Wang, Fan-yu. The Lady in the Painting. (Mirror Series A, No. 23) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1957. 88 pp. Tapes.
A folk tale retold within the limits of a 300-character vocabulary. To be used after Lesson 15 or following the completion of Read Chinese, Book I. Forty-eight line drawings illustrate the story. Appended is a list of new characters and expressions not included in Read Chinese.

Wang, Fred and Richard Chang. Read Chinese. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1958-61. 3 vols. Tapes. Flash cards. Read Chinese, Book I. Rev. ed. (Mirror Series A, No. 4) 221 pp. Read Chinese, Book II. Rev. ed. (Mirror Series A, No. 24) 223 pp. Read Chinese, Book III. Rev. ed. (Mirror Series B, No. 3) 242 pp. Tonal flash cards.
To be used concurrently with Speak Chinese after the first 12 lessons have been mastered. In the 20 lessons of Book I, the characters are introduced gradually; later lessons contain no romanization. In the 15 lessons of Book II, an additional 300 characters are used in narratives. In the 20 lessons of Book III, an additional 400 basic characters and about 500 new words and combinations are included in adapted plays, short stories, diaries, speeches, essays, and travelogues. Notes accompany each lesson. Appended are lists of characters, and in Book I, a stroke order list and a Chinese-English glossary. [See also DICTIONARIES, Stimson.]

Williams, Jack and Yung Teng Chia-yee. Readings in Chinese Geography. (PALI Language Texts) Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 1970. 2 vols.
Vol. I: Chinese texts. Vol. II: Vocabulary, notes and translations.

Wu, C.K. et al. Basic Vocabulary and Selected Readings. Monterey, CA: Chinese Language Research Association, 1971. 123 pp.

In two parts: Part I is a list of basic vocabulary items arranged according to the Yale romanization. Part II consists of selected readings which include fables, drama, biography, a song, a poem, stories and jokes. Texts in romanization and Chinese characters.

Yang, Lien-Sheng. Selected Chinese Texts in the Classical and Colloquial Styles. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Harvard-Yenching Institute, 1953. xviii, 192 pp.

Presupposes the equivalent of a one-year intensive course in Chinese. Consists primarily of selections on such topics as Chinese cultural history, historiography, and philosophy. Texts entirely in Chinese characters, and a few notes provided at the beginning.

GRAMMARS

Cohen, Alvin P. Grammar Notes for Introductory Classical Chinese. San Francisco, CA and T'aipei, Taiwan: China Materials Center, 1974.

Short introduction to the rudiments of classical grammar, designed for students beginning the study of literary Chinese.

Sobelman, C.P. and C.Y. Ho. Supplementary material for "Read about China". Structure Notes with Exercises. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1974. 249 pp.

For the elementary and intermediate level student. Designed to supplement Lee's Read about China. Provides explanations of problematic constructions with exercises.

DICTIONARIES

Anderson, Olov B. A companion volume to R.H. Mathews' Chinese-English dictionary. Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur, 1972. 210 pp.

Branch, Harry M. Mathews' and Fenn Re-Indexed. Amityville, NY: Five Willows Press, 1973. 51 pp.

New index of Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary (1944 ed.) and Fenn's Five Thousand Dictionary (1942). Groups of characters and all of the single characters for each division are listed on an individual summary sheet, so it is necessary to scan only one page to locate either a character or a group factor.

Chang, Ch'i-ch'un and Ts'ai Wen-ying. Chien ming Ying Han tz'u tien. A Concise English-Chinese Dictionary. Peking, China: Commercial Press, 1972. 1211 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Chinese. Usage dictionary with simplified characters. Entries include illustrative phrases and sentences.

Cheng, Yi-li and Tsao Cheng-shiu. A New English-Chinese Dictionary with Index in Chinese. Peking, China: Sheng Huo, Tu Shu, Hsin Chih, San lien shu tien, 1965. xiii, 2143 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Chinese. The entries are in the standard orthography modified to indicate stress supplemented by a transcription and followed by abbreviations indicating the parts of speech and the Chinese gloss in the Chinese script.

Fenn, Courtenay H. The Five Thousand dictionary and index to the character cards of the College of Chinese Studies, California College in China originally compiled by C.H. Fenn with the assistance of C.H. Tseng. American ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1960. 696 pp. [Reprint of 1942 ed.]

Uses Wade-Giles romanization.

General Chinese-English Dictionary. Hong Kong: Chung hwa Book Co., 1971. 948 pp.

Intended for speakers of both languages. Entries are listed under their main character with romanization provided. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Chinese and romanized indices are appended.

A Glossary of Current Chinese-English Phrases. Hong Kong: Commercial Press, 1972. 594 pp.

Expressions occurring most frequently in contemporary Chinese newspapers and magazines.

Herring, James A. The Foursquare Dictionary. Taipei, Taiwan: The Author, 1969. 615 pp.

Designed to give the student a quick access to the pronunciation and tone of a given character. Classified are 9414 characters arranged in two columns. Those in the center, between the columns, are accepted variations. Each character has a brief Chinese definition and an English definition. Above these appears the number by which the character is catalogued, and the pronunciation. English-Chinese index, and alphabetical index.

Jameson, Everett Williams, Jr. A Short Dictionary of Simplified Chinese Characters. 2nd rev. ed. Davis, CA: The Author, 1966. v, 113 pp.

Forms used widely in popular and technical literature. Characters arranged under the conventional system of radicals, the corresponding original form, the pronunciation (according to the Wade-Giles system), and the meaning.

Kuo, Chêng. Concise Chinese-English Dictionary. Romanized by James C. Quo. Rutland, VT: C.E. Tuttle Co., 1960. vi, 225 pp.

Li, Tien-yi. Chinese Newspaper Manual. (Mirror Series A, No. 15) Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1963. 266 pp.

Chinese-English glossary, in the Chinese script (and in Yale romanization) arranged according to stroke count and stroke order. The 17 appendices are specific guides to the reading of Chinese newspapers.

Liang, Shih-ch'iu. A new practical English-Chinese dictionary. Rev. & enl. Taipei, Taiwan: The Far East Co., 1970. xviii, 2412 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Chinese. Pronunciation differences noted in phonetic transcription. Levels of usage and illustrative phrases and sentences provided.

_____, et al., eds. A New Practical Chinese-English Dictionary. T'aipei, Taiwan: The Far East Book Co., 1972. 1416 pp.

Approximately 80,000 entries.

Mathews, Robert H. Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary. Rev. American ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1969. xxiv, 1226 pp. [Reprint of 1943 ed.] [1st pub. Shanghai 1931] Revised English index, 1954. 186 pp. Appendix. 23 pp.

A New English-Chinese Dictionary. Hong Kong: Joint Publishing Co., 1975. 1702 pp.

Shu, Hsin-Ch'eng. Tz'u Hai. Shanghai, China: Chung Hua Book Co., 1937. Various paginations.

This dictionary is arranged according to the traditional radical system. Entries for both single characters and phrases are full, but written in a semi-literary style. Citation and quotation of sources are provided.

Stimson, Hugh M. One Thousand Chinese Characters With Literary Glosses. (Sinological Series, no. 13) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1968. 58 pp.

The 1000 characters of Wang and Chang Read Chinese, Books I-III are given definitions according to literary usage, mostly following Bernhard Karlgren. Arrangement is by number of strokes. An entry consists of the character, the reading in three different romanizations, and the gloss.

Tsang, O.Z. A Complete Chinese-English Dictionary. Rev. ed. Shanghai, China: 1956. iii, 964 pp., xxxvii, 30 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Chinese. The arrangement is that of a standard Chinese dictionary. The entries are in the Chinese script, supplemented by a transliteration. Index arranged according to romanization.

_____. [Chang, P'êng-hün] A New Complete Chinese-English Dictionary. Hong Kong: Great China Book Co., 1966. 1034 pp.

Wang, I-t'ing et al. A New Anglo-Chinese Dictionary. Shanghai, China: Chung Hwa Book Co., 1948. ii, 1075 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Chinese. The approximately 30,000 English entries are in the standard orthography modified to indicate stress and occasionally followed by a transcription. Abbreviations indicate the parts of speech. The Chinese glosses are in the Chinese script.

Wang, Yün-wu. Wang Yün-wu Tsung-ho Ts'e-tien. T'aipei, Taiwan: Hua-Kuo Publishing Co., 1950. 1091 pp.

A compact dictionary of characters and phrases arranged according to the Four-Corner system developed by Mr. Wang. Pronunciation is indicated in the National Romanization, in the National Phonetic Script, and by the inclusion of an homonymous character. For users not familiar with the Four-Corner system, there is an index at the back arranged according to total stroke count.

CHINESE, AMOY

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bodman, Nicholas C. Spoken Amoy Hokkien. New York, NY and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Columbia University Press and Government of the Federation of Malaya, 1955-58. 2 vols. [Vol. II available through Spoken Language Services, Ithaca, NY; Vol. I O.P.]

Designed to give speech practice. Vol. I contains 24 lessons, Vol. II contains 17 lessons, English-Amoy, Amoy-English glossaries, a list of common verbs, and corrections to Vol. I. In the first 29 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are substitution, translation, and sentence construction drills. The last 12 lessons of Vol. II contain dialogues and notes on grammar and vocabulary. The Amoy material is in transliteration. [ACLS]

Campus Talk in Taiwanese Romanization. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, 1963. 39 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Six dialogues followed by comprehension questions and vocabulary lists. The romanization, with tones indicated by numbers, is supplemented by the Chinese script in the vocabularies.

Carroll, Thomas D. Some Practical Notes on the Pronunciation of Taiwanese: A Pedagogical Treatment of Sounds of the Amoy Dialects Spoken in Taiwan. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, n.d. 64 pp.

Designed to give pronunciation practice. Includes an outline of the phonology. In the 12 lessons, the tones and sounds are described in detail in articulatory terms and illustrated in diagrams and charts. Lessons 1-10 include repetition drills on syllables, Lessons 11 and 12 on words, phrases, and sentences. Chinese material is in transcription with tones marked by numbers.

Chinese Dialogues in Taiwanese Romanization. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, 1964. 137 pp.

Intended for intermediate students. Designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues accompanied by comprehension questions. Vocabulary list in each lesson. The transliteration indicates tones.

Hoân Ko Chek and Tân Pang Tin. An Introduction to Taiwanese Colloquial. Rev. ed. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, 1960. 3 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. Primarily intended for American Catholic priests. Thirty-three lessons and supplementary vocabularies. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues. There are repetition, response, substitution, expansion, and translation into Taiwanese drills. Contains an outline of phonology, with tones indicated on a musical scale, and repetition drills. Taiwanese material is in transcription with tones indicated by numbers. Appended to Vols. I and II is a glossary of Taiwanese in transcription and in Taiwanese script.

Koons, Alvin D. Spoken Swatow. Books I-II. Hong Kong: American Baptist Mission, 1967. 2 vols.

Speak Taiwanese Hokkien, Books I-III. T'aipei, Taiwan: Taipei Language Institute, 1965-69. 3 vols. [Part II, 3rd rev. ed.] Tapes. Pronunciation Drills for Taiwanese Hokkien, 1965. 47 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Pronunciation Drills contains 24 lessons with explanatory notes and is designed for use prior to Parts I and II. Thirty lessons follow. Grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in dialogues (to be memorized) which serve as a base for structured conversation. There are substitution, repetition, question and answer, transformation, and translation drills and exercises. Introductory section contains an outline of word classes. Vol. III contains narratives with vocabularies and comprehension exercises. Romanized transcription used throughout. Chinese-English vocab-

ulary index in Vols. II and III.

Warnshuis, A.L. and H.P. de Pree. Lessons in the Amoy Vernacular. Rev. and enl. by Rev. H.P. de Pree and K.G. Chiu. Amoy, China: Amoy University Press, 1930. ix, 266 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 40 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms. There are translation and completion exercises. Suggested conversations in Lessons 14-40 are outlined in English. Includes an outline of the phonology. Chinese material is in transliteration with tones marked and accompanied by the standard orthography in the last two glossaries. Appended are special topical vocabularies and a list of classifiers. Chinese-English, English-Chinese glossaries.

Wu, Su-chu. An Introduction to Taiwanese. T'aipei, Taiwan: Yung Ziang Press, 1967. 46 pp.

An outline of phonology, with reading and repetition drills. The Amoy material is in transliteration. Appended are vowel, consonant, and syllable charts.

READERS

Engler, Clarence. A Book of Stories in Colloquial Taiwanese. T'aichung, Taiwan: Taichung Catholic Diocesan Centerhouse, 1963. xi, 205 pp.

Modern and traditional selection in romanized colloquial Taiwanese.

Saso, Michael. Taiwanese Talks on Hsinchu. Hsinchu, Taiwan: Chabanel Language Institute, n.d. 36 pp.

In the ten lessons, the Taiwanese material is in transliteration, and in the vocabulary lists, supplemented by the Chinese script.

Talks on Chinese Culture in Taiwanese Romanization. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, 1964. 256 pp.

Designed to prepare advanced students for Chinese college courses. Assumes familiarity with Speak Chinese and Chinese Dialogues. Each of the 12 units includes an introductory dialogue, a lecture, and a review dialogue. Each part of the unit is accompanied by a vocabulary list in which the romanization is supplemented by the Chinese script. The topics covered are sociology, language, economics, government, history, and literature.

Tan, Chun-Su. 'The Lady in the Painting' in Taiwanese Colloquial. T'aichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Language School, n.d. 103 pp.

Supplementary reading material for self-instructional purposes. Assumes mastery of a basic course. A Chinese folktale retold in colloquial Taiwanese. Each of the six chapters includes comprehension questions.

GRAMMARS

Egerod, Søren. "Dialectology: Min Nan." Current Trends in Linguistics, 2. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Co., 1967. pp. 121-24.

A summary of the dialects, phonology, vocabulary and grammar of Amoy. Additional material with comments on Fukien, Kwangtung (except Hainana), Hainana and Chekiang.

Lo, Ch'ang-p'ei. Phonetics and Phonology of the Amoy Dialect. (Academia Sinica, Monograph 4) Peiping, China: Institute of History and Philology, 1930. xiv, 278 pp.

Contains an introduction in English. Description in Chinese. Charts.

Tay, Mary Wan-joo. "A Phonological Study of Hokkien." Ph.D. Diss., University of Edinburgh, 1968. iv, 162 pp.

Tung, T'ung-ho. "Szu ko Min-nan fang yen: Four South Min Dialects." Academia Sinica 30. (1959) pp. 729-1042.

DICTIONARIES

Campbell, W. A Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular Spoken Throughout the Prefectures of Chin-Chiu, Chiang-Chiu, and Formosa. Tainan, Taiwan: Ho Tai Hong Print Factory, 1913. ii, 1134 pp.

Douglas, Carstairs. Chinese-English Dictionary of the Vernacular or Spoken Language of Amoy. Rev. ed. T'aipei, Taiwan: Dragons Book Co., Ltd., 1970. 612 pp. [Reprint of London 1899 ed.] Supplement by Thomas Barclay, 276 pp. [Reprint of Shanghai 1923 ed.]

Arranged alphabetically in romanized Amoy pronunciation. Reading and colloquial pronunciations as well as dialectal variations are given for each entry. Barclay's Supplement adds modern vocabulary and also gives the Chinese characters for the entries.

CHINESE, CANTONESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Boyle, Elizabeth Latimore. Cantonese Basic Course, Vols. I and II. (Basic course series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1970. 2 vols. Tapes. [Available from GPO] [ED 041 265 MF only]

Designed to give speech practice. For use in an intensive course. Each of the 30 lessons is divided into five sections: dialogues, with buildups, to be memorized; culture and structural grammar notes; substitution, expansion, response, transformation, alteration, combination, and conversation drills; Conversations for Listening; and Say it in Cantonese, English to Cantonese practice, primarily in conversational question-answer form. Earlier sections contain pronunciation drills. Vocabulary limited to approximately 950 words. Huang-Kok Yale romanization used throughout; Chinese characters also provided in vocabulary indexes. Appended to each volume are the texts of the Conversations for Listening, a grammatical index, and a cumulative Cantonese-English vocabulary list. [FSI/NDEA]

Bruce, R. Teach yourself Cantonese. (Teach yourself series) New York, NY: D. McKay, 1971. 288 pp.

Chao, Yuen Ren. Cantonese Primer. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1947. vii, 242 pp. Records. Character Text to Cantonese Primer.

Designed to give speech and possibly reading practice. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues without buildups and narratives and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, dictation, response, translation, transformation, completion, and sentence construction drills. Introductory chapters contain phonological and grammatical outlines and

information about Chinese characters. Chinese-English glossary.

Chinese-Cantonese Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1965. 9 vols. Tapes. [ED 022 179]

Intended for 47 weeks of intensive instruction. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Vol. I introduces the pronunciation with emphasis on the tone system, the basic aspects of grammar explained primarily in structural terms, the DLI romanization system, and the Chinese script. The initial drills on sounds and tones are followed by regular lesson units. Lessons consist of structural patterns presented orally, dialogues, translation and recombination exercises, word lists, and reading and writing material. Vol. IX is a character text. Primarily oriented towards military subjects. [DLI]

Chinese-Cantonese (Toishan) Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1962-64. 7 vols. [ED 022 176 MF only]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Beginning lessons present the tone and sound system in romanized transcription. Chinese characters are introduced in fourth lesson. For a fuller presentation of the tone and writing systems for beginning students, the reader is referred to Chinese-Cantonese Basic Course. Lesson units consist of oral materials (basic structures presented in both transcription and characters), reading and writing materials, vocabulary lists, and recombination and translation exercises (last four vols.). Vol. VII contains appended glossaries of terms of special interest to American military personnel in China. [DLI]

Chinese-Cantonese, Refresher Course: Instructional Units 1-140. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 5 vols. Tapes. [ED 022 178]

For the intermediate-advanced student. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Follows the general format of the DLI Chinese-Cantonese Basic Course. Each unit is in four parts: oral material, in romanization and Chinese characters, which introduces new elements for review and study; reading material, in Chinese script, which gradually progresses from conversational to literary style; questions for general comprehension; and vocabulary and notes. Cultural content designed for the special interests of U.S. military personnel. [DLI]

Huang, Hsi-ling [S.L. Wong]. Cantonese conversation--grammar, Book I: Parts I & II. Hong Kong: Govt. Printer under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Hong Kong University, 1963-70. 3 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. Sixty lessons of conversational sentences, and unrelated sentences based on models intended to be practiced and drilled. Sentences in Chinese, translation, the New Romanization, and the traditional romanization. Vol. III is a Chinese-English glossary.

_____. Intermediate Cantonese conversation, Book II. Hong Kong: The Government Press for The Institute of Oriental Studies, Hong Kong University, 1967. xiii, 249 pp.

Forty lessons of topical conversations and sentences, each lesson in Chinese script, English translation, New Romanization, and old system of romanization. Chinese-English glossary entered according to the Barnett-Chao System, and concordance (Meyer-Wempe System -- Barnett-Chao System).

Huang, Parker Po-fei. Clinical Dialogues in Cantonese. (Mirror Series A, No. 55) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1962. 41 pp.

Designed for missionary doctors and nurses in Hong Kong. Each of the 11 dialogues, written in the Chinese script and in transliteration, is accompanied by a vocabulary list. Appended are the translations of the dialogues.

_____ and Gerard P. Kok. Speak Cantonese, Book I. 3rd rev. ed. (Mirror Series A, No. 50) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1973. xix, 403 pp. Character Text. (Mirror Series A, No. 51) Cantonese Sounds and Tones. (Mirror Series A, No. 54) Tapes.

Designed to give speech and some reading practice. Parallels Tewksbury's Speak Chinese (Mandarin). Intended to facilitate the transition from one dialect to the other in either direction. In the 24 lessons, grammar and vocabulary (limited to 700 items) are introduced in dialogues or narratives without buildups. Grammar further illustrated in pattern sentences and explained in structural terms. There are repetition, response, translation, multiple choice, and completion drills and exercises. Outline of phonology, and a comparative chart of sounds and tone (Yale, Meyer-Wempe, and IPA systems). Cantonese Sounds and Tones contains repetition drills. Yale Romanization used throughout, accompanied by standard orthography in pronunciation book. Grammar index. Chinese-English glossary. The Character Text contains the character vocabularies with notes covering rules for writing and the order of strokes given each new character.

_____. Speak Cantonese, Book II. (Mirror Series A, No. 52) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1965. xiv, 460 pp. Exercise Book for Speak Cantonese, Book II. (Mirror Series A, No. 53) 1963. 193 pp. Tapes.

An advanced course in colloquial Cantonese designed to give speech practice. Each of the 24 lessons can be covered in eight hours. Grammar and vocabulary (approximately 2000 new items) are introduced in a story, containing both narrative and dialogue form, explained in structural terms, and further illustrated in pattern sentences. Structured conversation, based on the story, is outlined in English. Each story concerns an American student's visit to Hong Kong. Translation exercises. An introductory section defines the parts of speech. Cantonese material is in the Yale romanization. Chinese-English glossary. The Exercise Book contains questions based on the story and translation exercises. In addition, there is a taped comprehension exercise for each lesson.

_____. Speak Cantonese, Book III. (Mirror Series A, No. 56) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1967. iii, 305 pp.

For use with an instructor and designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons emphasis is on introducing idiomatic expressions. Each lesson consists of a short story in which dialogue predominates, and a vocabulary list including some illustrative sentences. Approximately 2000 new vocabulary items. Cantonese material is in the Yale romanization. Chinese-English glossary.

Lau, Sidney. Elementary Cantonese. Hong Kong: The Government Printer, 1972. 2 vols. [1st pub. 1968]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 20 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in notes, tables, diagrams, and pattern practice exercises. Lessons contain dialogues and conversations which introduce a limited number of patterns. There are vocabulary, pronunciation (including tone), substitution, comprehension, translation, transformation, and response drills and exercises. Vocabulary at the end of each lesson. Introduction to Cantonese sound system. Roman transcription also used throughout.

_____. Intermediate Cantonese. Hong Kong: The Government Printer, 1972-73. 3 vols. Vol. 3, Supplement: A Cantonese-English and English-Cantonese glossary. 252 pp. [1st pub. 1969]

To follow author's Elementary Chinese; lessons numbered continuously (21-40). Same basic format. Entries in Supplement are listed alphabetically. Also included are reference to texts, parts of speech, and grammatical information.

_____. Advanced Cantonese, Vol. I. Rev. version. Hong Kong: The Government Printer, 1975. 291 pp.

Constitutes lessons 41-56 of the author's elementary and intermediate textbooks. Designed to give structured and supervised conversation practice. Lessons consist of dialogues and narratives arranged to introduce the student to Cantonese culture.

Li, Kai-yeung. Cantonese Pronunciation Made Easy. 1st ed. Hong Kong: S. Yeung Co., 1969.

O'Melia, Thomas A. First Year Cantonese. Rev. ed. Hong Kong: Catholic Truth Society, 1965. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. Divided into four sections: 42 lessons, readings, conversation and idioms and notes. Grammar is explained in traditional terms. Vocabulary lists. Pronunciation is outlined in an introductory section. The Cantonese material is in the Chinese script supplemented by a transliteration.

Wang, Sik-ling. A Chinese Syllabary Pronounced According to the Canton Dialect. 2nd ed. Hong Kong, 1954.

Pronunciation guide.

Whitaker, K.P.K. Structure Drill in Cantonese. (Structure Drill Through Speech Patterns, 4) 2nd rev. ed. London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., 1959. 101 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. The book consists of 50 speech patterns, each introducing one structural feature, arranged alphabetically according to the English heading. Usually 15 sentences are given to illustrate each pattern. Cantonese material is in transcription. An introductory chapter outlines the phonology with particular attention to the transcription. Grammar index.

_____. 1200 Chinese Basic Characters for Students of Cantonese. London, England: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., 1953. xlii, 316 pp.

Wong, S.L. Cantonese Conversation Grammar. Hong Kong: Government Printer, 1963. 2 vols.

Yuen, Y.C. A Guide to Cantonese (self-taught). 9th ed. Hong Kong: Author, 1964. 58 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 32 lessons, the Cantonese material is in Chinese script accompanied by a transcription. In Lessons 1-18, grammar is illustrated in unrelated sentences and in dialogues without buildups. No grammatical explanations. Lessons 19-32 contain topically arranged vocabulary lists. Colloquial Cantonese is represented.

GRAMMARS

Egerod, Søren. "Dialectology: Yüeh." Current Trends in Linguistics, 2. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1967. pp. 117-21.

A summary of the dialects, phonology, vocabulary and grammar of Cantonese. Bibliography with comments.

Hashimoto, Oi-kan Yue. Phonology of Cantonese. (Princeton-Cambridge Studies in Chinese Linguistics, III: Studies in Yüe dialects, 1) Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1972. xxiii, 755 pp.

For the specialist. The first of a series of studies on the Yüe dialects. A comprehensive synchronic description of Cantonese phonology, transformational in approach. Phonetic and phonemic transcriptions also used throughout. Bibliography. Maps. [NDEA]

Jones, Daniel and Kwing Tong Woo. A Cantonese Phonetic Reader. (The London Phonetic Readers) London, England: University of London Press, 1912. xxiii, 95 pp.

Kao, Diana. Structure of the Syllable in Cantonese. (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 78) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Co., 1971. 189 pp.

Full-length linguistic study of the syllable in standard Cantonese. Revision of the author's thesis.

Wong, Sik-Ling. Yue-yin yun-hui (Guang-zhou biao-zhun-yin zhi yan-jiu); A Chinese syllabary pronounced according to the dialect of Canton. Rev. ed. Hong Kong: Zhon-hua Shu-ju, 1954. 185 pp. [1st pub. 1940]

Contains an introduction dealing with aspects of Cantonese phonology.

Yiu, Tung. The T'ai-Shan Dialect. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1952. 121 pp.

A descriptive analysis of the most important dialect of the Ssu-i group of Cantonese. Includes literary examples in Chinese with English translations.

DICTIONARIES

Chen, Janey. A Practical English-Chinese Pronouncing Dictionary. Rutland, VT: C.E. Tuttle Co., 1970. 640 pp.

See entry under CHINESE, MANDARIN for annotation.

Chiang, Ai-min. Oakman's Cantonese-English Dictionary. Kowloon, Hong Kong: Oakman Cheung, 1964. 691 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Cantonese. The Cantonese material is in the Chinese script.

Chinese-Cantonese Dictionary of Common Chinese-Cantonese Characters. Washington, DC: Defense Language Institute, 1959. 254 pp. [ED 022 177]

Contains 1500 selected Chinese-Cantonese characters and more than 6000 selected Chinese-Cantonese terms.

The characters are arranged alphabetically according to the DLI System of Romanization, and designed to accompany Chinese-Cantonese Basic Course and the Chinese-Cantonese Refresher Course. Entries include character number, character reading, English equivalents, use of character in common terms or syntactical words, and various forms and styles of the character. [DLI]

Chiang, Ker-ch'iu. A Practical English-Cantonese Dictionary. Singapore: Chin Fen Book Store, 1957. 460 pp.

Cowles, Roy T. The Cantonese Speaker's Dictionary. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1965. 1571 pp.

Contains over 133,000 entries. Arrangement strictly according to the spoken word; specific instructions on arrangement in introduction. Tones indicated, with levels of usage, grammatical and etymological information also provided. Includes a character code book and radical index. Utilizes Standard Romanization.

Eitel, Ernest John. Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect. (Dictionaries of the World Reprint and Micropublication Series) Freeport, NY: Books of Libraries Press, 1973. 2 vols. [Reprint of 1877 ed.]

Chinese-English dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases taken from ancient (Kanghi, the Classics, or Fan Wan), modern literary, and colloquial sources. Included also is an introduction to Cantonese.

English-Cantonese Index. Hong Kong: Catholic Truth Society, n.d. 187 pp.

Intended to supplement Meyer and Wempe. A Student's Cantonese-English Dictionary.

Huang, Parker Po-fei. Cantonese dictionary; Cantonese-English, English-Cantonese. (Yale linguistic series) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1970. xxi, 489 pp.

Approximately 20,000 entries and sub-entries. Emphasis is on the use of idiomatic expressions and the structure of the spoken language. Also contains an introduction to the phonetic and structural systems of Cantonese, a character index, a list of geographical names and common Chinese surnames, and a comparative chart of Yale, Meyer-Wemple and IPA romanizations.

Meyer, Bernard F. and Theodore F. Wemple. A Student's Cantonese-English Dictionary. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Field Afar Press, 1947. 982 pp.

Assumes familiarity with the arrangement of a Chinese dictionary. Each of the 10,000 characters is followed by the radical number and the number of additional strokes. The Cantonese material is also presented in a transliteration with tones indicated by diacritics. The entries include illustrative sentences.

CHINESE, FOOCHOW

TEACHING MATERIALS

Chen, Leo and Jerry Norman. An Introduction to the Foochow Dialect. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco State College, 1965. 388 pp. [ED 015 449] Chinese version. 79 pp. [ED 010 342]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 15 lessons and four narratives, grammar is illustrated in dialogues without buildups and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, rewrite, translation, response, transformation, and sentence construction drills and exercises. Vocabulary is introduced in lists and usage is explained in notes. Lesson One introduces the phonology with tables and a discussion of initials, finals, tones, and stress. Tone sandhi is discussed in other lessons. Chinese material is in transliteration. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Corbató, Hermenegildo. Chinese Language: Manual of the Foochow Dialect. Rev. by Paul P. Wiant. Berkeley, CA, 1945. xviii, 206 pp.

Egerod, Søren. "Dialectology: Min Pei". Current Trends in Linguistics, 2. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1967. pp. 126-28.

A summary of the phonology and main features of the grammar of Foochow. Bibliography.

Norman, Jerry L. "The Kienyang Dialect of Fukien." Ph.D. Diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1969. 355 pp.

T'ao, Yü-min. "Phonetics of the Foochow Dialect." Academia Sinica 1.445-70 (1930).

DICTIONARIES

Chen, Leo and Jerry Norman. Foochow-English Glossary. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco State College, 1965. 577 pp. [ED 010 341]

Includes all the words from An Introduction to the Foochow Dialect as well as those from Maclay's Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect which are actually used in speech. The 12,006 entries, alphabetically arranged according to the transliteration, also appear in the Chinese script. Entries are in the form which is most commonly used in speech. References are made to the lessons of the course. [NDEA]

Chen, Leo. Foochow-English, English-Foochow Glossary. San Francisco, CA: Asian Language Publications, Inc., 1971. 625 pp. [ED 045 974 Resumé only]

Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage. Chinese section arranged alphabetically by romanized transcription. Chinese script also used throughout. Introduction includes discussion of the Foochow phonological system. [NDEA]

CHINESE, HAKKA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Beginning Hakka. Hong Kong: Maryknoll House, 1948. xviii, 269 pp.

An adaptation of First Year Cantonese by Thomas O'Melia (1938). Designed to give speech practice. Preceding the 60 lessons is a section containing tonal information and drills. Grammar is illustrated in unrelated sentences and explained in traditional terms, briefly in the lessons and in more detail in the appended reference grammar. There are translation and sentence construction drills. Vocabulary items, limited to 10 in a lesson, are introduced in lists. Kaying Hakka is represented. The romanization is that used in Dictionnaire Chinois-Français Dialecte Hac-Ka.

Appended are lists of classifiers, quantitative nouns, weights and measures, and a grammatical index.

Liu, Fu-pen, ed. Speak Hakkanese: Book I. T'aipei, Taiwan: Taipei Language Institute, 1967. 181 pp. Pronunciation Drills for Hakkanese. 29 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons, dialogues and narratives serve as a base for structured conversation. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, substitution, fluency, translation, and expansion drills. The introduction lists sounds and tones. The language represented in this manual is the Szu-hsien dialect which prevails in Miaoli. The cultural setting is Taiwan. Chinese material is in transcription. Hakkanese-English glossary.

READERS

The New Hakka Reader, Books I & II. Hsinchu, Taiwan: Chabanel Language Institute, 1962. 4 vols. [2 vols. are the romanized edition]

Forty-five lessons of conversations and texts. No translations, no notes or vocabularies provided.

GRAMMARS

Egerod, Søren. "Dialectology: Hakka". Current Trends in Linguistics, 2. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1967. pp. 114-16.

A summary of the dialects, phonology, vocabulary and grammar of Hakka. Additional material with comments on Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Fukien, Taiwan and Szechwan.

Hashimoto, Mantaro J. The Hakka Dialect; A Linguistic Study of its Phonology, Syntax and Lexicon. (Princeton-Cambridge Studies in Chinese Linguistics, V). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1973. xxvi, 580 pp.

For the specialist. The second in a series of dialect studies. A comprehensive synchronic and diachronic analysis of the Hakka dialects, transformational in approach. Includes 20 dialects, with extensive grammatical notes and glossary. Phonetic and phonemic transcriptions also used throughout. Bibliography. Map. [NDEA]

Henne, Henry. "Sathewkok Hakkâ Phonology." Norsk tidskrift for sprogvidenskap 20.109-61 (1965).

_____. "A Sketch of Sathewkok Hakka Grammatical Structure." Acta Linguistica Hafniensia 10.69-108 (1966).

Yang, Shih-Feng. The Hakka Dialect of Tao-yuan, Taiwan. (Monograph Series A, No. 22) T'aipei, Taiwan: Academia Sinica, 1957. 451 pp.

DICTIONARIES

An English-Chinese Dictionary in the Vernacular of the Hakka People in the Canton Province. Shanghai, China: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1905. 1230 pp.

English-Hakka Dictionary - Over 20,000 Phrases; Appendices. T'aipei, Taiwan: Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, 1966. 620 pp. [Reprint]

Includes 20,000 phrases. The Hakka dialect used in this dictionary is the "Si-yau" as spoken in Taiwan.

MacIver, D. A Chinese-English Dictionary--Hakka Dialect. As spoken in Kwangtung province. Rev. and rearranged by M. C. MacKenzie. T'aipei, Taiwan: Dragons Book Co., Ltd., 1969. 114 pp. [Reprint of Shanghai, 1926 ed.]

In transcription with Chinese characters.

Man, Su-ch'ien et al. English-Hakka Dictionary. T'aipei, Taiwan: Kuang-ch'i Publishers, 1958. 620 pp.

Japanese

JAPANESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Akyama, Nobuo and Carol S. Flamm. Situational Reinforcement Nucleus Course in Japanese. Silver Spring, MD: Institute of Modern Languages, 1970. 2 vols. Tapes [ED 040 383 Resumé only]

Twenty lessons organized according to situations, each including presentation of subject and grammatical explanations, question and answer and response exercises, sentences for repetition and reading exercises with comprehension questions. Vol. 2 is a laboratory manual which includes additional exercises to be used with tapes.

Alfonso, Anthony. Japanese Language Patterns; a structural approach. Tokyo, Japan: Sofia University, L.L. Center of Applied Linguistics, 1966. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech practice of standard colloquial Japanese. In the 40 lessons, materials deal primarily with sentence patterns. Grammar is explained in structural-traditional terms often contrasted with English structure and illustrated in diagrams and transformation, question and answer, completion, translation, and substitution drills and exercises. Romanized transcription used throughout. Japanese-English vocabulary in each volume.

_____ and Kazuaki Niimi. Japanese, a Basic Course. 2nd rev. ed. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University, Dept. of Japanese, 1970.

A shorter version of Alfonso's Japanese Language Patterns for use in summer courses, intensive, and refersher courses.

Bloch, Bernard and Eleanor Harz Jorden. Spoken Japanese. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1973. 2 vols. Records, cassettes. [ED 089 556 MF only] [Reprint of Holt 1945 ed.]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Five parts, each of which includes five lessons and one review. Grammar is illustrated in basic sentences with buildups and narratives (Lessons 27 and 29) which serve as a base for comprehension exercises and structured conversation. There are pronunciation, repetition, matching, completion, true and false, response, combination, sentence construction, and transformation drills. Lesson Five includes essentially the plain form of speech. The

transliteration used is a modification of the spelling system adopted by the Japanese Government (Kokutei Romanzi). Appended to Vol. II are notes on the spelling used and a summary of inflected forms, and to both volumes a key to the exercises, grammar index and English-Japanese, Japanese-English glossaries. Guide's Manual (in Japanese).

Chaplin, Hamako Ito and Samuel E. Martin. A Manual of Japanese Writing. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967. 3 vols. [ED 013 444/445/446 Resumé only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Assumes mastery of the hiragana and katakana syllabaries as well as a basic knowledge of Japanese grammar. Designed to give speech and reading and writing practice on the 881 essential characters. In Vol. II, new characters are listed with numbers indicating the listing in A Guide to Reading and Writing Japanese by Florence Sakade. Vol. I contains an introduction to the Japanese script, romanized versions, and translation of the text lessons and the drill sentences as well as notes on vocabulary and grammar. Appended is a key to kana practice. In each of the 35 text lessons of Vol. II, about 25 characters are introduced and illustrated in dialogues, narratives, and drill sentences. Vol. III contains information about each character and includes kanji lists for the 35 lessons and kanji indices. [NDEA]

_____ and Kazui Nihonmatsu. Advanced Japanese Conversation. New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1965. 222 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech practice. Designed to follow introductory courses such as Spoken Japanese by Bloch and Jorden, or Beginning Japanese by Jorden and Chaplin. The text consists of three scenarios with dialogues without buildups, vocabulary lists, and drill sentences, representing a variety of realistic situations. All material appears in romanized form, with the accent marked according to the usage on the tapes. [NDEA]

Dunn, C.J. and S. Yanada. Teach Yourself Japanese. London, England: English Universities Press, 1958. vii, 310 pp. Records.

Designed to give speech practice. The 30 lessons contain three sections each: grammar, a vocabulary list, and a translation exercise. Grammar is explained in structural terms. The introduction contains an outline of the phonology. The kurei-siki romanization (of 1937) used throughout. Appendices cover: respect language, conversations (to be used with the Linguaphone Japanese records), numerals and units, romanization, key to exercises, and grammar index. Japanese-English glossary.

Elisséeff, S., E.O. Reischauer and T. Hoshihashi. Elementary Japanese for College Students. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962-63. 3 vols.

Designed to give reading, writing, and conversation practice. Vol. I contains texts in Japanese script, writing charts and 26 lessons in character writing. Vol. III contains 75 texts in romanji script. The 75 lessons of Vol. II include 26 lessons with vocabulary lists, traditional grammatical explanations and translation exercises, 33 lessons with lists and notes on grammar and lexicon, four lessons on classical grammar with lists and explanations, and 12 lessons of which the last eight are on colloquial style, with lists and notes. Sixty sets of pattern sentences for memorization follow. The phonology is not presented. A chart comparing classical and colloquial verb forms, and indices to vocabulary and to notes and explanations, are included.

Gardner, Elizabeth and Samuel E. Martin. An Introduction to Modern Japanese Orthography: I Kana. (Mirror Series F, No. 1) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1952. 48 pp.

Assumes familiarity with the Yale romanization system and mastery of the first half of Bloch and Jorden's Spoken Japanese or the equivalent. Presents kana tables, stroke order charts, exercises, and information on the new spelling which resulted from the spelling reform of the Japanese Ministry of Education. A sketch of old kana usage with exercises is included.

Habein, Yaeko Sato et al. Learn Japanese: Elementary School Text. Honolulu, HI: Tongg Publishing Co., 1967-72. 13 vols. [Developed at the University of Hawaii, East Asian language program.] Tapes, slides, masters. Teacher Textbooks. 8 vols. Student Textbooks, Books I & II. Teacher's Manual. 242 pp. Elementary Testbook (Supplement to Manual). 227 pp. Hiragana Workbook (for Elementary & Secondary). 228 pp. [Vol. I, ED 027 521 MF only; Vol. II, 019 666; Vols. III & IV, 027 524/525 MF only; Vols. V & VI, 086 000/001 Resumé only]

Four-leveled sequenced program from grades 3-6. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Most of the material for classroom use is in the Teacher Textbooks. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues, narratives, and songs. Exercises and drills include pronunciation, recognition, repetition, response, imitation, substitution, expansion, chain, transformation, dialogue memorization, identification, auditory discrimination, sentence completion, free conversation, story telling, and role playing. Also included are review lessons, culture notes, songs, and games. Appended are the musical arrangements to the songs. Student Textbook, Book I, is designed for Level III, with dialogues in roomaji corresponding to Vols. V and VI. Pictures for each dialogue, and questions are included. Book II corresponds to Vols. VII and VIII. Dialogues are written in hiragana. The Testbook consists of tapescripts, visuals, assembled tests, sample answer sheets, and answer keys. There are pretest, retention, unit and speaking tests. [NDEA]

Han, Micko Shimizu. Modern Japanese. Los Angeles, CA: Mikado Publishing Co., 1962. v, 246 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 32 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and narratives. There are sound discrimination, pronunciation, comprehension, translation, and completion exercises. Lessons include cultural notes. Japanese material is in polite style. First half of book utilizes a transcription system based on the Hepburn Romanization. Appendices include Hiragana and Katakana syllabaries, Kanji, verb list, and Japanese-English glossary. Grammar index.

Hattori, Takeshi and Wakako Yokoo. Japanese in a Nutshell. Montclair, NJ: Institute for Language Study,

1967. 183 pp. Tapes and records.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. The text is divided into two parts. The first contains basic sentences and dialogues, arranged according to their grammatical construction and later by topic, while the second part is a reference grammar in structural terms. An introductory chapter includes an outline of the phonology, with intonation indicated graphically and with the Japanese syllabary arranged in tables. Japanese material is in transliteration accompanied by Japanese script in the first part of the text and in the appended Japanese-English, English-Japanese glossaries.

Healey, G.H. [A Course in Modern Written and Spoken Japanese.] Sheffield, England: University of Sheffield, Centre of Japanese Studies, 1970-74.

Intended as a comprehensive course for college students. May be used for self-instructional purposes.

Hirai, Bernice et al. Learn Japanese: Secondary School Text. Honolulu, HI: Tongg Publishing Co., 1969. 13 vols. [Developed at the University of Hawaii, East Asian language program.] Tapes, slides, masters, overhead projectural wheels, flash cards. Teacher Textbooks, 10 vols. (VII & VIII are 2 parts each.) Teacher's Manual (for Elementary & Secondary). Secondary Testbook (supplement to Manual). 254 pp. Hiragana Workbook (for Elementary & Secondary). 228 pp. [Elementary texts: Vol. I, 027 521 MF only; Vol. II, ED 019 666; Vols. III & IV, 027 524/525 MF only. Secondary texts: Vols. V & VI, 086 000/001 Resumé only]

A four-year course intended for secondary school students. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The material for classroom use is in the Teacher Textbooks. Grammar is explained in structural terms. Wide variety of drills and exercises. Units have grammatical summaries. Vol. IV introduces Hiragana, Vols. V and VI introduce Kanji, and Vols. VIIA-VIIIB are almost wholly in Japanese orthography. Japanese material in polite style. Indices in each volume. [NDEA]

Inamoto, Noboru. Colloquial Japanese, with Important Construction and Grammar Notes. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle, 1972. 436 pp.

_____. Japanese Primer. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California Press, 1974.

Intensive course in Japanese. Ed. by Japanese Language Promotion Center. Tokyo, Japan: Language Services Co., Ltd., 1970-71. 5 vols. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice in spoken and written modern Japanese. Vols. I and II contain 50 lessons, each lesson containing key sentences and index to new words, expressions, and patterns, dialogues, grammar drills, and pronunciation drills (Lessons 1-20). Dialogues are written in Hiragana, Katakana, or combinations of the two plus Chinese characters. Vol. III contains an outline of Japanese grammar, notes to the lessons, 20 tests, and a grammar index. Also included are instructions on how to read and write the Kana syllabaries and Chinese characters. Presents 302 Chinese characters. The texts and the reading and writing sections are in workbook style. Vol. IV is a workbook designed to practice writing the Kana letters and Chinese characters shown in Vol. III. Vol. V is a Japanese-English glossary. References to lessons, grammatical information provided.

Isemonger, Noel E. The Elements of Japanese Writing. (James G Forlong Fund, Vol. 3) London, England: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1943. 253 pp.

Assumes a basic knowledge of Japanese. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Part I contains a general introduction to the Japanese writing system. Part II lists 400 of the commonest Chinese characters with notes and texts also in romanized transcription and English translation.

Japanese: 12-week course. Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University, Educational Systems Development Center, 1965. 5 vols. [ED 034 974/975/976]

Intended primarily for military personnel. Designed to give speech practice. In the 55 lessons grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in dialogues based on social and military situations. There are perception, translation, comprehension, transformation, and conversation drills and exercises. Introduction to Japanese phonology. Vol. V is a comprehensive glossary. Japanese material is in romanized transcription. [DLI]

Japanese Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966-72. 22 vols. Tapes. [Vol. XIV, ED 029 289 MF only; Exercise book, ED 061 797]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The student is introduced to the sounds of Japanese speech and the Hiragana, Kanji, and Katakana writing systems. In the 151 lessons, grammar and vocabulary are illustrated in sentences, narratives and dialogues and are explained in structural terms. The oral and written exercises include: perception, repetition, response, pronunciation, translation, transliteration, and guides for free conversation. An exercise book in Kanji script deals with grammatical items, idioms and expressions, proverbs, politeness and other cultural matters. A reference book on the Kanji writing system is also included. [DLI]

Japanese Non-Resident Language Refresher Course: 210 Hour Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 8 vols. [ED 031 697 MF only] Tapes, films. Instructor's Manual.

An intermediate course which may be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and reading passages. There are translation and comprehension drills.

Jorden, Eleanor Harz and Hamako Ito Chaplin. Beginning Japanese. (Yale Linguistic Series, No. 5) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1976. 2 vols. Tapes. [Reprint of 1962 ed.]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 35 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. Structured conversations, outlined in English, are based on these dialogues. Vocabulary usage is explained in notes. There are pronunciation, substitution, transformation, response, and expansion drills. Japanese material is in a transliteration which is a modification of the Shinkunrei-shiki "New Official System", with intonation and levels of style indicated by diacritics. Appended to

both volumes are a grammar index and a Japanese-English glossary. Appended to Vol. II are summaries of verbals, adjectivals, the copula da, na nominals, counters, and a list of time expressions. (See also authors' Reading Japanese.)

Kiyooka, Eiichi. Japanese in Thirty Hours: First Course in Japanese Language for Either Classroom Use or for Self-study. Rev. ed. Tokyo, Japan: Hokuseido Press, 1953. xiii, 246 pp. [1st pub. 1942]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 54 lessons, grammatical constructions are illustrated in model sentences and explained in structural terms. New vocabulary items are listed and included in substitution drills. Only one style of speech is illustrated: colloquial, but not too colloquial for foreigners. Japanese material is in the Hepburn system of romanization. Appended are a section on Japanese writing and pronunciation, a list of foreign words in Japanese, and Japanese-English, English-Japanese glossaries.

Kusanagi, Yutaka. Communicating in Japanese, Vol. I. Prelim. ed. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii, Dept. of East Asian Languages, 1974. v, 93 pp. [Vol. 2 in preparation]

Intended as part of a series designed for students who wish to study Japanese for a short period of time. Designed to give a rudimentary speaking knowledge of the language, and to introduce the student to the fundamental mechanics of communication in the language.

_____. Comprehension in Japanese with Emphasis on Aural Skills. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii, Committee for Asian Language Materials, 1972-73. 2 vols.

Textbooks for advanced Japanese courses training students' listening comprehension skills. Emphasis is on the use of language redundancies in developing comprehension skills in second language instruction.

Martin, Samuel E. Easy Japanese: A Direct Approach to Immediate Conversation. Rev. ed. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962. x, 272 pp.

A brief guide to colloquial Japanese. The style used is abrupt, but not rude. Each lesson introduces a few of the most common features of the language in short sentences. Lessons 1-13 (Part I) contain phrases of a word or two. Parts II and III introduce variety. Each lesson contains phrases and then practice materials based on these phrases, with a key to the practice session at the end. Part IV is a list of 3000 useful Japanese words. Part V consists of charts which give the essentials of kana spelling. Japanese material is given in a modified version of the Hepburn romanization.

_____. Essential Japanese: An Introduction to the Standard Colloquial Language. 3rd ed. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962. xviii, 462 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Ten units which can be covered in 12 weeks of intensive study. Grammatical features and pronunciation are explained in structural terms and contrasted with English. Dialogues serve as a base for structured conversation. Vocabulary is introduced in lists and illustrated in a number of sentences which often contain cultural information. There are pronunciation, completion, comprehension, transformation, and translation drills. Key differences between American and Japanese pronunciation habits in Unit 1. Japanese material is in transliteration. Appendices cover: index to structure notes, key to exercises, and styles of speech. References.

McGovern, William. Colloquial Japanese. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1920. viii, 234 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the eight lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. There are translation exercises. An introductory chapter summarizes pronunciation. Appended are a brief reference grammar, supplementary two-way translation exercises, and a Japanese-English glossary.

Miura, Junji. Practical Spoken Japanese: Self-Taught. Tokyo, Japan: Sanseido, 1964. xii, 194 pp. Records.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 50 lessons, grammar and vocabulary are introduced in sentences, dialogues, and narratives. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are repetition, translation, response, transformation, and parsing drills. Guide to pronunciation. The Japanese material is in Hyojun-shiki romanization with stress indicated. Emphasis is on the colloquial language. Appended are a key to exercises, counting, transitive and intransitive verbs, and a Japanese-English glossary.

Naganuma, Naoe and Kiyoshi Mori. Naganuma's practical Japanese (basic course). Rev. ed. (Naganuma Japanese language series) Tokyo, Japan: Kaitakusha, 1968. v, 363 pp. Records. [1st pub. 1962]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and pattern practice sentences, which serve as the base for structured conversation. There are comprehension, translation, and transformation exercises. Roman transcription used throughout. Japanese-English, English-Japanese word lists. Indices.

Niwa, Tamako. First course in Japanese, Parts 1 & 2. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1971. 3 vols. Vol. 3, Character workbook. 54 pp. [ED 066 060/061/062 Resumé only]

Intended primarily for high-school students. Allows for variable rates of student achievement. Four units consist of 30 lessons. Each unit concentrates on a particular aspect of Japanese grammar: 1) semi-formal level verbs and copula; 2) verbal adjectives; 3) complex verb forms and conjunctions; 4) polite and honorific language. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are repetition, response, substitution, completion, transformation, structured conversation, and comprehension exercises. Romanized transcription used throughout. All material is culturally oriented. The Workbook contains 30 lessons in three parts. Part I should be used with Unit 2. Part II introduces simple passages to be studied with Unit 3; writing exercises introduced at this level. Part II contains difficult prose passages. The text introduces the hiragana, a few katakana symbols and 88 characters. Vol. II has vocabulary index by lesson, an alphabetical vocabulary index, and a grammar index.

_____. Introduction to Hiragana and Characters. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1970. 66 pp.

Self-instructional text designed to give reading and writing practice. Assumes a speaking knowledge of Japanese. Introduces Hiragana in naturally occurring sequences; characters ordered so student can see the relationship between them. Emphasis on reading in

phrases. The writing system is that prescribed by the Japanese Ministry of Education.

_____ and Mayako Matsuda. Basic Japanese for College Students. Rev. ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1966. xix, 612 pp. Tapes. [ED 019 677 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. For reading practice, the student is referred to Modern Japanese: A Basic Reader by Hibbett and Itasaka. In most of the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and narratives which later serve as a base for comprehension practice and as a base for giving information in Japanese (outlined in English). Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are repetition, substitution, response, expansion, transformation, completion, and combination drills. An introductory chapter includes a chart of the 15 consonants that may precede and form syllable combinations with the five vowels, and repetition drills. Japanese material is mostly in the polite style, levels of politeness are discussed in Lessons 21 and 22. Japanese material is in a modified Hepburn system of transliteration with pitch indicated by diacritics and intonation by punctuation. Appendices cover: translations of the comprehension passages, vocabulary index, and grammar index.

O'Neill, Patrick Geoffrey. Essential Kanji. New York, NY: Weatherhill, 1973.

_____. Japanese Kana Workbook. Tokyo, Japan: Kodansha International, 1967. 128 pp. [Reprinted 1969]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give reading and writing practice. May be covered in approximately 15 hours. The main part of the text contains a section on hiragana and one on katakana, and two tests. Each kana is introduced in copying frames and then included in a number of combinations. An average of 10 frames is devoted to each kana on its first appearance. One handwritten form is used throughout. Appended are a review, a final test, tables of hiragana and katakana signs, and the printed forms of kana.

_____. A Programmed Course on Respect Language in Modern Japanese. London, England: English Universities Press, 1966. xi, 142 pp.

Intended for students familiar with modern colloquial Japanese and aimed at providing an understanding of how respect language works, and an ability to identify its forms when they are met in conversation or reading. This course is both descriptive and prescriptive, and its stated goals are restricted to recognition of forms. Basically a constructed response programming format. Answers are presented one frame out of phase with the text, i.e. answer to frame 45 will follow frame 46. Instructions call for written responses. Final test is provided. There is internal cross-referencing in the text so that erroneous responses to critical frames are corrected by referring the student back to previous teaching frames. Summary tables of verbs and adjectival forms as well as a list of polite and respectful words are provided in the appendices.

_____. Programmed Introduction to Literary Style Japanese. London, England: School of Oriental and African Studies; Distr. by Luzac, 1974. xiv, 249 pp. [Reprint of 1968 ed.]

For self-instructional purposes. Presupposes good command of modern colloquial Japanese. Designed to enable students to recognize and identify grammatical forms peculiar to literary-style Japanese (bungotai), and then to translate correctly straightforward passages in that style of language. Most examples are quotations from works covering all periods of literary-style Japanese and the practice passages are taken from works covering the 14th to 19th centuries. Exercises in recognition and identification are included in the Practice Texts; translation of key items is required in the other Practice Texts, where incomplete translations are given, and in the Post Test, where the only help given is in the form of vocabulary items. Post Test consists of two stories from the Isoho Monogatari (1593). Linear program of approximately 1,300 frames, supplemented by eight passages of practical materials. Appendices include prenouns and related works, adjectival forms, verb conjugations and forms, index of selected verbs, endings, suffixes, etc. Romanized transcription used throughout.

_____ and S. Yanada. An Introduction to Written Japanese. New York, NY: David McKay, 1963. viii, 243 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. To be used with C.J. Dunn's and S. Yanada's Teach Yourself Japanese. Designed to give reading practice. Sixteen graded reading exercises presenting 680 Chinese characters and written in the present-day simplified script. These exercises are preceded by a list of new characters in the order in which they appear in the text and followed by a romanized version of the text and notes on grammatical points. Both the "kunrei-siki" and the Hepburn systems of romanization are used. Four additional lessons use variant forms of the characters and the old traditional "kana" spellings, and show printed and semi-cursive handwritten forms of the script. The introduction outlines the orthography. Appended are translations of the texts, a grammatical index, a character index listing the 1,878 characters in standard use, and a Japanese-English glossary.

Rose-Innes, Arthur. Fundamental Spoken Japanese. Rev. and enl. by W. Kos. Tokyo, Japan: Meiseisha Publishing Co., 1967. 389 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Divided into three parts. Part I contains grammatical explanations in traditional terms, vocabulary lists, illustrative sentences with their English translation, and references to Part II which is a reference grammar. Part III is a Japanese-English glossary with illustrative sentences.

Sakade, Florence, ed. A Guide to Reading and Writing Japanese: The 1850 Basic Characters and the Kana Syllables. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1959. 287 pp.

Takahashi, Morio. First Steps to Japanese Language. 4th ed. rev. Tokyo, Japan: Taiseido, 1941. 420 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. The text contains tables introducing "kana" script, followed by vocabularies, a grammatical section in traditional terms, illustrative sentences and dialogues. Japanese material is in kana and Romaji transliteration. Appended are tables of verbs and an index of vocabulary.

Tatsuta, Toshio. Japanese Conversation for College Students -- Intermediate -- Parts I & II. Manoa, HI: University of Hawaii, 1975. 2 vols.

Each of the 10 lessons contains important conversational points such as women's speech, speech style and level, as well as sentence patterns and structure, dialogues, vocabulary usage and phrases with sample sentences, useful expressions, pronunciation practice and exercises. The special linguistic environment in Hawaii taken into consideration. Style presented is a slightly altered form of the formal style of Japanese.

Uehara, Toyoaki and Gisabura N. Kiyose. Fundamentals of Japanese. (East Asian Series) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press and Tenri, Japan: Tenri University, 1974. 608 pp.

Designed to give reading and speech practice. Part I contains 26 lessons and sentence patterns, followed by pattern practice and repetition drills. Part II is a reference grammar. Describes phonology, orthography, and grammar. Part II contains vocabularies and indices. The 470 kanji are printed where they first occur. Lessons are also in romanized script on facing pages.

Vaccari, Oreste and Enko Elisa Vaccari. Complete Course of Japanese Conversation-Grammar. 21st ed. enl. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1967. xi, 775 pp. Supplement, 1970. xi, 311 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Part I contains 66 lessons. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in sentences and dialogues. There are translation exercises. Vocabulary introduced in lists. Script and transliteration used throughout. Part II consists of reading exercises, the first section being in romanized transcription with explanatory notes, and the second in Japanese script with and without furigana. Part III is on accentuation in Japanese. Index contains 410 prefixes and suffixes listed in alphabetical order, with notes and examples.

_____. Standard Kanji; an easy method to learn the 1900 Chinese-Japanese characters prescribed by the Ministry of Education ... for use in newspapers and magazines. Rev. & enl. ed. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1969. 480 pp. [1st pub. 1945]

Symbols are given in brush and printed style on left side of each page. They are also listed in Roman letters, their corresponding Japanese transliteration, their Chinese pronunciation, and the English translation of both single kanji and compound character words.

Wells, Peter Frederick. Nihongo no kakikata; The Writing of Japanese (With Exercises). Auckland, New Zealand: The Author, distr. by Omega Books, 1971.

Yamagiwa, Joseph K. Modern Conversational Japanese. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1942. xii, 240 pp.

Intended for pedagogical as well as reference purposes, this book is an attempt to describe the chief features of standard spoken Japanese. Part I is a brief description of the pronunciation of the language. Part II gives an overall view of the grammar. The major portion of the book (Part III) is devoted to the patterns of Japanese speech, with those of highest frequency being described first. Numerous examples with translations follow each item described. Roman transcription used throughout. Index.

_____. The Modern Japanese Written Language. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1945. iv, 157 pp.

Designed to give reading practice. Assumes mastery of a basic course in spoken Japanese and some reading proficiency. The explanation and illustration largely centers on inflected forms and some of the particles. The reading selections are in the Japanese script. A transliteration supplements the script in the explanatory sections.

Yasuo, Yoshido et al., eds. Japanese for Today. Tokyo, Japan: Gakken, 1973. 399 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences, dialogues with buildups, and narratives which serve as a base for structured conversation. There are comprehension, completion, transformation, translation, combination and pattern practice exercises. Japanese material in Hyojunshiki romanization system. Japanese material on the whole given in polite style except in monologues where plain style is used. Appendices include conjugation tables of verbs, auxiliaries, adjectives, copula, numerals and counting system, and education system of Japan. Index gives each entry first in romanized and then in Japanese script as it is commonly written. Verbs and other words which change with use are given in their dictionary forms.

Young, John and Kimiko Nakajima. Learn Japanese: College Text. (Asian language series) Honolulu, HI: East-West Center Press for the University of Maryland, 1967-68. 4 vols.

Revised version of the authors' Learn Japanese: Pattern Approach (1966). Designed to give hearing, speaking, reading, and writing practice. Each volume contains 15 lessons. Included in lessons are dialogues, grammatical explanations in structural terms and numerous drills. Vols. II and III kana and kanji are used for Japanese materials with rōmaji being limited to a minimum. Vol. IV introduces more kanji characters with additional readings. Kanji with "furigana" readings attached are introduced for passive learning. Appendices in each volume include sentence structure, relational, conjugation table, English equivalent and romanized transcription of presentations and dialogues, Japanese-English glossary, and an index to notes.

READERS

Hibbett, Howard and Gen Itasaka. Modern Japanese: A Basic Reader. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1965. 2 vols. [ED 014 064/065 Resumé only]

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Assumes mastery of Beginning Japanese by Jorden and is to be used concurrently with A Guide to Reading and Writing Japanese by Sakade. Vol. II, Japanese Text, contains an introductory hiragana lesson and 60 regular lessons, two-thirds of which are edited extracts from modern prose. Lessons 1-25 are supplemented by short texts. Beginning lessons are in the informal style. Lesson 60 is a symposium. In the vocabulary lists of Vol. I, Vocabularies and Notes, the Japanese script, handwritten, is supplemented by the Hepburn romanization. The traditional orthography is introduced in Lesson 40. Appended (Vol. II) are indices of kanji and of hard-to-find characters, a table of abbreviated characters, and kanji lists. [NDEA]

Itasaka, Gen, Seiichi Makino and Kikuko Yamashita. Modern Japanese: An Advanced Reader. 1st ed. Tokyo, Japan: Kodansha International; distr. by Harper & Row,

1974. 2 vols.
Vol. I contains 20 texts in Japanese script. Vol. II contains vocabulary, notes, and index.

Japanese: Katakana Reading Exercise Book. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1971. 25 pp. [ED 055 506 MF only]
Designed to give beginning students reading practice. Sixteen readings, each transcribed in Katakana, are presented. [DLI]

Jorden, Eleanor Harz and Hamako Ito Chaplin. Reading Japanese. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1976. 609 pp.
Self-instructional introductory reading text designed to accompany the authors' Beginning Japanese starting with Lesson 11. The 25 lessons each contain graded exercises leading to unassisted reading of passages in discourse style. Katakana and hiragana used. There are 425 characters; printed, handwritten, and cursive styles utilized. There are grammar notes, and new vocabulary items (not found in Beginning Japanese) are glossed.

Miller, Roy Andrew. A Japanese Reader: Graded Lessons in the Modern Language. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1965. 250 pp. [Reprint of 1962 ed.]
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give reading practice. Assumes mastery of basic spoken Japanese. Lessons 1-17 introduce the essential features of the modern Japanese writing system. Lessons 18-30 consist of a partial revision and rewriting in Japanese characters of the basic sentences from Essential Japanese by Martin. Lessons 31-74 are graded reading selections on a variety of topics. Lesson 75 is a review. The Japanese material is in the modern kana orthography, except in Lessons 51-59, where the old-fashioned kana orthography is used accompanied by the Hepburn romanization system. Vocabulary lists and information about usage are included from Lesson 13 on. Appended are lists of kanji and of the dates of the chief periods of Japanese history, equivalents between the new and the old-fashioned kanji forms, notes on reading Japanese names, a bibliography, and a grammatical index.

Uehara, Toyoaki, ed. Journalistic Japanese Reader. South Orange, NJ: Seton Hall University, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, 1963.

Vaccari, Oreste and Elisa Enko Vaccari. Japanese Readers. 9th ed. enl. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1968. xvi, 649 pp.
For self-instructional purposes. Part I is in three sections: preliminary readings which present words in katakana and hiragana, elementary readings, rewritten in smaller type with side kana as used in Japanese newspapers, and readings with kanji. In Part II, the Chinese-Japanese characters are introduced gradually in small numbers and progressively according to the number of strokes and complexity of formation. 1900 characters are used. Appended are translations of readings in Part I, a section showing the order of strokes in writing kana and kanji characters, Japanese language reforms, and orthography and pronunciation.

Yanagiwa, Joseph K., ed. Readings in Japanese History. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1966. 2 vols. [ED 015 442/443 Resumé only] [NDEA]
(This annotation represents, in general, the contents of the following readers by the same author.) Presupposes two or three years of study. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Vol. I, Selections, contains extracts from full scale works as well as from professional journal articles which introduce the student to contemporary terminology and trends in the field. Vol. II, Annotations, permits increased comprehension of the language and deeper insight into modern Japanese scholarship. The annotations begin with the bibliographical reference for each selection and a brief discussion of the author. Vocabulary and grammar notes are self-contained within each selection. Japanese material is given in kanji and kana as they appear in the original text. Romanized material in either modified Hepburn or phonemic transcription. [NDEA]

_____, ed. Readings in Japanese Language and Linguistics. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1965. 2 vols. [ED 015 438/439 Resumé only] [NDEA]
See author's Readings in Japanese History.

_____, ed. Readings in Japanese Literature. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1965. 2 vols. [NDEA]
See author's Readings in Japanese History.

_____, ed. Readings in Japanese Political Science. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1965. 2 vols. [ED 015 440/441 Resumé only] [NDEA]
See author's Readings in Japanese History.

_____, ed. Readings in Japanese Social Anthropology and Sociology. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1966. 2 vols. [ED 015 436/437 Resumé only] [NDEA]
See author's Readings in Japanese History.

GRAMMARS

Bleiler, Everett F. Essential Japanese Grammar. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1963. 156 pp.
A pedagogical grammar. Structural in approach. Assumes mastery of a basic course. The examples, in transliteration, are followed by a literal and a free translation. The colloquial language is described. Appended are a guide to pronunciation, a glossary of grammatical terms, and a grammatical index.

Chew, John J., Jr. A transformational analysis of modern colloquial Japanese. (Janua linguarum, series practica, 56) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1973. 156 pp.
Revision of the author's Ph.D. Diss. (1961). Intended for the specialist. Deals with phonology, the kernel (sequences of single stems and combinations relating two stems), verbalization, nominalization, expansion, and other syntactic processes, styles, accent and juncture. Contains an illustrative text. Bibliography. Index.

Crowley, Dale P. et al. Manual for Reading Japanese. (PALI Language Texts: Japanese) Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 1972. xxxvi, 688 pp. [ED 074 842 Resumé only]
A reference manual aimed primarily at helping students determine correct usage of the 500 most used Chinese characters in Japanese. Characters are arranged in order of frequency of occurrence.

Gardner, Elizabeth F. Introduction to Literary Japanese. (Mirror Series B, No. 2) New Haven, CT: Institute of Far Eastern Languages, Yale University, 1954. viii, 73 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. An elementary survey of the essentials of the literary style for students who have a basic knowledge of standard colloquial Japanese. Emphasis is on the system of inflected forms of verbs and adjectives. Each form discussed, in structural terms, is illustrated in an accompanying exercise, and notes call attention to syntactical items as they occur. The illustrations are from the New Testament and popular sayings. Appended are summary reference tables.

Henderson, Harold G. Handbook of Japanese Grammar. Rev. ed. New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948. xi, 360 pp.

A reference grammar intended for the intermediate level student. After giving brief introductory remarks on nomenclature, syntax, verbs, adjectives and foreign words, the author lists in dictionary form particles, suffixes, and other connectives in Japanese. Arranged alphabetically, each item is treated separately with examples (with translations) following each item discussed. Examples are given mainly in two categories: colloquial (kōgo) and literary (bungo). A modified form of the Hepburn romanization system is used throughout.

Inoue, Kazuko. A Study of Japanese Syntax. (Series practica, 41) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1969. 160 pp.

A descriptive study, intended for the specialist. Generative in approach. Emphasizes the relationships between the particles and the predicate in Japanese. The seven chapters include discussion of phrase structure, simple, conjoining and final simple transformations. Appendices include morphophonemic rules, nonterminal symbols, examples of phrase structure presentations, terminology, and examples of sentence generation. Examples with translations follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Japanese: Particles, Verbs, and Adjectives. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1967. 125 pp. [ED 032 521]

A reference manual to be used with Basic Course in Japanese. Forty-six particles are listed, with varying numbers of different usages explained and illustrated by examples. Roman transcription used throughout. [DLI]

Jinushi, Toshiko S. The Structure of Japanese: A Study Based on a Restatement of Phonology and an Analysis of Inflected Words. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1968. iv, 191 pp.

Descriptive grammar, intended for the specialist. An attempt to restate the phonology, morphemics and syntax of modern standard Japanese on a phonological basis. Numerous examples with translations follow items described. Phonetic and phonemic transcriptions used throughout. Bibliography.

Jorden, Eleanor Harz. The Syntax of Modern Colloquial Japanese. (Language Dissertation No. 52) Baltimore, MD: Linguistic Society of America, 1955. 135 pp.

A linguistic description, intended for the specialist. Chapters 1-3 contain a review of previous works on Japanese and discussion of the theoretical framework for analysis. Chapters 4-6 are on the type of material analyzed, the procedure used and the types of sequences isolated from the corpus. Chapter 5 contains four texts analyzed according to the system described, with interlinear translations. Appendices include summary of lexeme classes and summary of constituent types. A modified form of Kunreisiki-Romazi (Official Romanization) used throughout. Short bibliography.

Komai, Akira A. "A Generative Phonology of Standard Colloquial Japanese". Ph.D. Diss., University of Michigan, 1963. 155 pp.

Kuno, Susumu. The Structure of the Japanese Language (Current Studies in Linguistics Series, No. 3) Cambridge, MA: The M.I.T. Press, 1973. xi, 410 pp.

Intended for the specialist or student of linguistics who wishes to gain some knowledge of Japanese. Transformational in approach. Deals primarily with problematic aspects of Japanese syntax.

Lange, Roland A. 201 Japanese Verbs, Fully Conjugated in All the Forms. Woodbury, NY: Barron's Educational Series, 1971. xxiii, 209 pp.

For reference purposes. Japanese pronunciation and romanization are explained, as well as Japanese speech levels. Reference aids include a table of Japanese verbal inflection and derivation, sample conjugations of class I and class II verbs and an English-Japanese index.

Lehmann, W.P. and Lloyd Faust. A Grammar of Formal Written Japanese. (Harvard-Yenching Institute Studies, vol. 5) Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1951. x, 184 pp.

Martin, Samuel E. A reference grammar of Japanese. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1975. 1198 pp. [FL 007 517]

A comprehensive discussion of Japanese grammar, focused on the organization of sentences and the parts composing them. Also extensive information about usage. Romanized transcription used throughout. Bibliography. Index.

McCawley, James D. The Phonological Component of a Grammar of Japanese. (Monographs on linguistic analysis, no. 2) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1968. 208 pp.

A transformational description intended for the specialist. Deals with generative phonological theory, segmental phonology of Japanese, and accent. Appendices include word lists (a list of elements which yield unaccented compounds when used as final element and a list of elements for which compounds ending in them have an accent on the final syllable of the first member) and a discussion of accent in Japanese dialects. Modified Bloch-Jorden romanization used throughout.

Miller, Roy Andrew, ed. Bernard Bloch on Japanese. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1969. xli, 190 pp.

Brings together Bernard Bloch's scattered articles on modern spoken Japanese, thus providing, in effect, a comprehensive descriptive grammar of the language. Also contains an introduction and a complete index of grammatical terms.

_____. The Japanese Language. Chicago, IL: University

of Chicago Press, 1967. xix, 428 pp.

A handbook and general introduction to the cultural setting, history, and structure of Japanese. Can be used as reference or supplementary reading by the student. Aside from the phonology and syntax, the author also includes discussions on the history and dialect situation of Japanese. Extensive bibliography and indices.

Prideaux, Gary D. The syntax of Japanese honorifics. (Janua linguarum, Series practica, vol. 102) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1970. 107 pp.

Revision of the author's Ph.D. Diss. Generative study. Bibliography.

Saint-Jacques, Bernard. Structural Analysis of Modern Japanese. Vancouver, Canada: University of British Columbia Publications Centre, 1971. 127 pp.

Intended for the specialist. Outlines the characteristic functions of Japanese syntax. Based on the principles of 'linguistic independence' and 'linguistic autonomy' developed by André Martinet.

Soga, Matsuo. "Some Syntactic Rules of Modern Colloquial Japanese". Ph.D. Diss., Indiana University, 1966. 338 pp.

A transformational analysis intended for the specialist.

Vaccari, Oreste and Enko Elisa Vaccari. Complete Course of Japanese Conversation-Grammar. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1957. 508 pp.

A pedagogical grammar, containing 60 graded lessons. Japanese material is given in romanization, with the kana beneath, following Western order from left to right. Each lesson contains new phrases, vocabulary and exercises. The introduction discusses orthography and pronunciation, and gives instructions on writing kana characters. Reading exercises at the end of the book are presented to demonstrate the variety of styles encountered in written Japanese, and are followed by the kanji transcriptions in Japanese order.

Yamamoto, Kōshō and Nobuo Yamamoto. A Grammar of Spoken Japanese. Tokyo, Japan: Okazakiya Shoten, 1940. iv, 401 pp.

A traditional pedagogical grammar designed to give reading and writing practice. Numerous examples (with translations) follow brief grammatical explanations. Illustrations use the kana syllabary and pronunciation is illustrated by the use of romaji (Hepburn). Index.

DICTIONARIES

Akiyama, Harry H. The Japanese-English Dictionary in Current Script. Prelim. ed. Bethesda, MD: The Author, 1964. 1337 pp.

Concentration is on the written language. Arrangement is according to total stroke count order. Contains a section of common words and phrases in hiragana, and a section of common words of foreign origin in katakana. The Japanese script, handwritten, is supplemented by a transliteration. Includes a concise grammar of Japanese and location charts for kanji, hiragana, and katakana.

All-romanized English-Japanese dictionary. Comp. by Hyōjun Rōmaji Kai. (Tut books) Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle, 1974. iii, 732 pp. [Reprint of 1961 ed.]

Approximately 20,000 entries. Pocket format. Levels of usage provided in many instances.

Brinkley, Francis. Brinkley's Japanese-English Dictionary. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1963. 2 vols. [Reprint of 1896 ed. First pub. An Unabridged Japanese-English Dictionary]

A comprehensive dictionary. Covers both the modern spoken and the literary language. The arrangement is according to the transliteration. The entries include a presentation of the Japanese item in the Japanese script, abbreviations indicating the parts of speech, illustrative phrases and sentences, and occasional illustrations.

Daniels, Otomé. Dictionary of Japanese (Sōsho) Writing Forms. London, England: Lund Humphries, 1947. xviii, 364 pp.

Designed to help the student read sōsho. Three sōsho forms are given for each character. Also includes a "Matsukawa" table and "on" index (alphabetical order).

Dictionary of Basic Japanese Usage for Foreigners. Tokyo, Japan: Agency for Cultural Affairs, 1971. 1325 pp.

A pedagogical monolingual dictionary intended for the non-Japanese. Assumes the equivalent of 500 hours of instruction. Grammatical information, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases and sentences provided. Brief reference grammar included.

Fuzambo's comprehensive English-Japanese dictionary. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1942. 1869 pp. [Also pub. Dai Eiwa Jiten, Tokyo, 1954. 1918 pp.]

Hepburn, James C. A Japanese-English and English-Japanese dictionary. 7th ed. rev. and enl. Tokyo, Japan: Z.P. Maruya & Co., 1905. viii, 1033 pp.

Comprehensive dictionary. In the Japanese-English section entries are in romanized transcription, Japanese script, and Chinese characters. Variant forms are listed separately. Levels of usage, parts of speech and illustrative phrases provided. The English-Japanese section contains 1-3 word definitions although longer ones are occasionally included.

Kenkyusha's new English-Japanese dictionary on bilingual principles. Ed. by Tamihei Iwasaki and Jujiro Kawamura. New ed. rev. and enl. Tokyo, Japan: Kenkyusha, 1960. xlvi, 2204 pp. [1st pub. 1940]

Kenkyusha's new Japanese-English dictionary. Ed. by Senkichiro Katsumata. New ed. Tokyo, Japan: Kenkyusha, 1963. xvi, 2136 pp. [1st pub. 1934] [Pub. Tokyo 1974]

Kikuoka, Tadashi. The 1,000 Most Important Japanese Newspaper Character Compounds in Order of Descending Frequency. South Orange, NJ: Seton Hall University Press, 1965. 40 pp.

Should be used in conjunction with Journalistic Japanese by Toyoaki Uehara. The list represents the core vocabulary which a student needs to read Japanese newspapers. The character compounds are accompanied by a transliteration and translation.

Miyazaki, Seiji. Nihongo jiten. The Japanese Dictionary Explained in English. Rev. ed. Tokyo, Japan: RDK, 1965. 892 pp.

Japanese-English dictionary. Entries are listed in

romanized transcription and Japanese script. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases. Brief grammatical outline.

Nelson, Andrew N. The Modern Reader's Japanese-English Character Dictionary. 2nd rev. ed. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1966. 1109 pp.

Concentrates on modern common usage and older words still encountered in modern literature. Presents 4775 characters and 671 variants arranged according to the radicals. The Japanese entries are in the Japanese script and in transliteration. Appendices contain instructions on the use of the dictionary and the Japanese script and lists of geographical names and of toyo kanji.

Rose-Innes, Arthur. Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters with common abbreviations, variants and numerous compounds. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1950. xix, 532 pp.

Sanseido's new concise English-Japanese dictionary. 10th ed. Tokyo, Japan: San Seido Press, 1967.

Sanseido's new concise Japanese-English dictionary. Tokyo, Japan: San Seido Press, 1975. xii, 1170 pp. [Reprint of 1961 ed.]

Concise dictionary. Pocket format. Entries in romanized script, Japanese script, and Chinese characters.

Shirato, Ichiro. Common Usage Dictionary: Japanese-English, English-Japanese. New York, NY: Crown Publishers, 1962. ix, 145 pp.

Concentration is on approximately 15,000 basic terms. The entries include illustrative sentences and, in the English-Japanese section, abbreviations which indicate parts of speech and levels of style. Appended is a list of geographical names.

Shogakukan Random House English-Japanese Dictionary. Tokyo, Japan: Shogakukan, 1973. 4 vols. Supplement. 32 pp.

Takahashi, Morio. Romanized English-Japanese, Japanese-English Dictionary. 6th ed. Tokyo, Japan: Taiseido Shobo Co., 1971. 1683 pp. [Reprint of 1953 ed.]

Concentrates on the colloquial language. The Japanese material is in romanization and in the Japanese script. Part I contains 10,000 entries and Part II, 50,000. Illustrative sentences and (in Part I) abbreviations indicating the parts of speech.

Vaccari, Oreste and Enko Elisa Vaccari. Eiwa kaiwa shōjiten. The new up-to-date English-Japanese conversation dictionary. 17th ed. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1963. 498 pp. [1st pub. 1939.]

Entries include levels of usage and numerous illustrative phrases and sentences.

_____. Standard English-Japanese Dictionary. Tokyo, Japan: Vaccari's Language Institute, 1967. 2319 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary. The Japanese material is in toyo kanji and in transliteration with stress indicated. Entries include illustrative sentences and abbreviations indicating parts of speech and levels of usage.

Korean

KOREAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Basic Conversation in Korean, I. Seoul, Korea: Yonsei University, Korean Language Institute, 1967. 1, 345 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 20 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and model sentences. Vocabulary lists at the end of each unit.

Chang, Sung-Un and Robert P. Miller. Intermediate Korean. (Mirror Series K, No. 10) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1959. 472 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Assumes mastery of a basic course. In the 18 lessons, the Korean material is in the Hangul script. Translation drills. Vocabulary includes terms related to military topics, geography, and socio-economic-cultural topics.

Eun, Lee and R.H. Blyth. First Book of Korean. 2nd ed. Tokyo, Japan: Hokuseido Press, 1962. viii, 175 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Part I contains an outline of grammar, in structural terms, with numerous examples and a set of translation drills. Part II consists of dialogues. All Korean examples are translated into Japanese, and comparisons are made of Korean and Japanese syntactical constructions. The Korean material is in transcription. Appended are a fable and the Korean and Japanese alphabets.

Harvey, John. A Programmed Introduction to the Korean Alphabet. Philadelphia, PA: The Center for Curriculum Development, 1971. 44 pp. [Mimeo]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to introduce the student to Hangul script. Utilizes the McCune-Reischauer romanization system. [PC]

Korean Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1968-69. 13 vols. Tapes. [ED 024 943; Vols. I-XI, 1966 ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. For use in an intensive course. Grammar is explained in structural terms. In the 136 lessons, there are dialogues, narratives with comprehension questions, grammar perception, structure, and recombination drills, and script exercises. The McCune-Reischauer romanization system and the Hangul script used in the texts are formally introduced in Vol. II; Hanja characters are introduced in Vol. III. A cumulative Hanja vocabulary listing for Vols. III-XI appears in Vol. XI. [DLI]

Korean Non-Resident Language Refresher Course: 210 Hour Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1961-62. 10 vols. Tapes. [ED 024 936]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. An intermediate-advanced course which contains 140 units dealing with pertinent aspects of Korean culture, economy, history, geography, and politics. Lessons include dialogues with translations, reading texts, oral drills, translation and interpretation exercises, grammar notes and word lists. Korean appears in Hangul script, with some Hanja characters introduced in later units. [DLI]

Lee, Chang Hei. A First Course in the Korean Language.

Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1965. 139 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 43 lessons, grammar is illustrated in basic sentences or in dialogues, and explained in structural terms. An introductory section lists the sounds. Korean material is also in transcription in Lessons 1-16. In Lessons 40-43, colloquial forms with various distinctions of politeness are given. The dialect used is a representative form taken from different dialects. Supplementary vocabulary. Korean-English glossary.

Lukoff, Fred. A Basic Course in Korean Language, Vols. 1 & 2. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Dept. of Asian Languages and Literature, 1971. [In revision. Manuscript available from author.]

_____. An Introduction to Korean Writing in Mixed Script. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Dept. of Asian Languages and Literature, 1971. [Manuscript available from author.]

_____. Spoken Korean. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1973-75. 2 Vols. Cassettes. [ED 089 539, Book I, MF only] [Reprint of 1945 Holt ed.]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives (in later lessons) which serve as a base for structured conversations outlined in English. There are pronunciation, repetition, multiple choice, transformation, completion, translations, response, and substitution drills and exercises. Korean material is in Roman transcription with intonation indicated by punctuation. Culture notes included. Korean-English, English-Korean glossaries. [USAFI/ACLS]

Martin, Samuel E. Korean in a Hurry: A Quick Approach to Spoken Korean. 2nd ed. rev. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1968. xii, 137 pp.

This self-instructional book for foreign service men and civilians in Korea is designed to give speech practice. In the 50 lessons, Korean material is in the McCune-Reischauer Romanization, with linking of words indicated in the first half of the book. Grammar is explained in structural terms with numerous examples which are conversationally applicable. Most sentences are given in the polite style. The different styles are briefly discussed in Lesson 10. No drills. Some vocabulary lists. Lessons 1-3 contain an outline of the phonology and repetition drills. Romanization table is appended.

_____ and Young Sook Chang Lee, with the assistance of Elinor Clark Horne. Beginning Korean. (Yale Linguistic Series) New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1969. xxix, 575 pp. [ED 030 114 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences with buildups which are to be memorized. Introductory chapter outlines Korean phonology. There are conversation, comprehension, combination, identification, substitution, translation and vocabulary drills and exercises. Yale Romanization used throughout. Appendices include Korean-English, English-Korean vocabularies, and a table of Romanization systems. [NDEA/ACLS]

Park, B. Nam. Korean Basic Course. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1968-69. 2 vols. Tapes. [Available from GPO] [Vol. I, ED 022 150; Vol. II, ED 031 710 MF only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 47 lessons, dialogues with buildups serve as a base for structured conversation. In Vol. II, narratives serve as a base for structured conversation. In Vol. II, narratives serve as a base for comprehension practice. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are pronunciation, substitution, transformation, response, combination, expansion, and completion drills. Vocabulary usage is explained in notes. In Vol. II, the Korean script is used throughout while in Vol. I, it is used to supplement the transcription in the dialogues and in the glossary. Appended in both volumes are a grammar index and a Korean-English glossary. [NDEA/FSI]

Park, Chang-Hai. An Intensive Course in Korean. Seoul, Korea: Yonsei University Press, 1972. 2 vols. [Reprint of 1961-65 ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Vol. I contains 30 units. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and basic sentences. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, completion, response, translation, and sentence construction drills and exercises. Phonemic transcription also used throughout. Vol. II entirely in Korean. Contains narratives, dialogues, and conversations.

Wagner, Edward W. and Chongsoon Kim. Elementary Written Korean. Northampton, MA: SinFac Minor, 1963. 3 vols. [Reprints of Seoul 1963 ed.]

Designed to give reading practice. Lessons include pattern sentences in earlier lessons, and texts in ascending order of difficulty taken from Korean school textbooks. Included also is a complete Korean modern short story. Normal Korean in Vol. II, simplified in Vol. I. Vol. III contains grammar explanations, notes, and Korean-English vocabulary. [NDEA/ACLS]

_____. Intermediate Korean. Cambridge, MA: The Author, EALC-Harvard, 1963. [Mimeo]

For the intermediate-advanced student. Lessons include selections from Korean school textbooks, articles covering a variety of subjects, and short stories. Annotations for half the lessons. Vocabulary. [NDEA]

Yi, Ŭn [Lee, Eun] and R.H. Blyth. A First Book of Korean. 2nd ed. Tokyo, Japan: Hokuseido Press, 1962. 175 pp. [1st pub. 1950]

Intended as a general introduction. Designed to give speech practice, and some grammatical information about the basic elements of Korean. Part I is a grammatical outline with examples, followed by exercises. Part II contains topically oriented conversations. Part III is an English-Korean vocabulary. Definitions include grammatical information and illustrative phrases and sentences. Appendices also contain a Korean fable, and the Korean alphabet.

Young, John, Dong Jae-Lee and Byung-Hye Chang. Learn Korean - College Text, Vols. I & II. Rev. ed. Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, Korea: University of Maryland, Far East Division, 1972. 2 vols. [Vols. III & IV forthcoming]

Designed to give speech, and some reading and writing

practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, expansion, transformation, and response drills and exercises. Vol. II introduces the Chinese script (Hantcha). Appendices include Korean sounds and Hangul alphabet, sound changes, translations of dialogues, pattern sentences, style chart, conjugation table, and Korean-English glossary. Vols. III and IV are designed to teach reading and writing. (The authors' first edition is still available.)

READERS

Chang, Choo-Un. An Intermediate Korean Reader. (Mirror Series K, No. 11) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1960. 77 pp.

For use after completion of a basic reading course in the Korean written language. The 12 lessons contain selections from readers used in the Korean elementary schools. They emphasize cultural, social, and political subjects. Korean-English glossary.

Chang, Sung-Un. Korean Newspaper Readings. (Mirror Series K, No. 12) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Far Eastern Publications, 1960. vi, 149 pp.

An introductory text on Korean newspaper reading containing 20 selections of varied content. Selections are arranged in graded order and accompanied by explanatory notes and vocabulary. The appendices cover such topics as Korean publications, geographical names, governmental structure, etc. Korean-English glossary.

_____ and Samuel E. Martin. Readings in Contemporary Korean. (Mirror Series D, No. 5) New Haven, CT: Yale University, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, 1952. 100 pp.

For the intermediate student. Eleven selections adapted from modern authors and textbooks. Entirely in Korean script. Korean-English vocabulary.

Lukoff, Fred. A Reader in the Writings of North Korea. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Department of Asian Languages and Literature, 1971. [Manuscript available from author]

Olmsted, D.L. Korean Folklore Reader: Texts with Presyntactic Analysis. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 16) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. vii, 97 pp. [ED 015 475 Resumé only]

Intended for the beginning or intermediate student. The 19 folktales, all presented with an English version, are written in the Korean script and in transcription (same as that used by S. Martin) with pitch indicated by diacritics. Culture notes. Bibliography. [NDEA/ACLS]

Suh, Doo Soo. Korean Literary Reader. Seoul, Korea: Dong-A Publishing Co., and Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 1965. xi, 908 pp.

Designed to facilitate the reading of original texts of Korean literature, prose and poetry, in the Hangul script, from the earlier days of the Korean people up to 1945. Glossaries accompany each work and include, rather than translations of words, their explanation and interpretation. Where appropriate, grammatical clarifications are presented. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Lee, Chang Hei. Practical Korean Grammar. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1955. xi, 225 pp.

A pedagogical grammar, intended for the beginner. On the whole, traditional in approach, but utilizing some modern linguistic principles. The student is introduced to the Korean script at the beginning, and all exercises to be translated are given in it. The rules governing the parts of speech are outlined, followed by numerous examples with translations and romanization, the latter being for pronunciation purposes. The final chapter deals with the sentence in Korean. Index.

Martin, Samuel E. Korean Reference Grammar. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 19) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, 1960. vii, 377 pp.

A descriptive and reference grammar, intended for the specialist. On the whole, structural in approach. Part I of the grammar is a systematic survey of Korean structure. The 12 chapters deal with the problems of orthography and grammar, and outline a system of the parts of speech. Extensive lists of examples, with translations, follow each part discussed. Part II is a grammatical lexicon - an alphabetically arranged list of particles, endings, affixes, auxiliary verbs and other grammatical elements. Modified Roman alphabet used throughout. [NDEA/ACLS]

Ramstedt, G.J. A Korean Grammar. (Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, No. 82) Oosterhout N.B., The Netherlands: Anthropological Publications, 1972. iv, 199 pp. [Reprint of 1939 ed.]

A descriptive grammar, structural in approach. The chapters deal with phonology; morphology; word formation and a brief chapter discussion of syntax. Examples, with translations, given in phonemic transcription follow items described. The appendix includes a series of texts (songs and biblical selections). Paragraphs numbered continuously with some cross-referencing.

DICTIONARIES

Current English Dictionary. Seoul, Korea: Current English Co., 1965. x, 934 pp.

An English-Korean dictionary, intended for the speaker of Korean. Pocket format. Entries throughout listed in both scripts. Korean index. Lists of Western and Chinese names.

Dong-A's Simplified English-Korean Dictionary. Ed. by G. Rainer. Seoul, Korea: Tonga Ch'ulp'ansa, 1959. 1488 pp.

For the speaker of Korean. Entries include levels of usage and illustrative phrases and sentences.

Dong-a's Standard English-Korean Dictionary. Seoul, Korea: Tonga Ch'ulp'ansa, 1961. 1359 pp.

Pocket format. Levels of usage and numerous illustrative phrases and sentences provided. Korean-English vocabulary.

Korean Glossary to Basic Course and Charts. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1968. 184 pp. [ED 034 204 MF only, 1967 ed.]

Contains all lexical items in Korean Basic Course. Arranged in the traditional dictionary order (explained

in the forward) and indexed according to the lesson unit in which they appeared. Second half of the volume contains charts illustrating military ranks and insignia, various romanizations, verb forms, and lists of written characters. [DLI]

Lee, Yang Ha. A New English-Korean Dictionary. Seoul, Korea, 1964. xxxvi, 2276 pp.

Martin, Samuel E. English-Korean Conversation Dictionary. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 88) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, 1964. 3 vols.

A comprehensive dictionary. Entries include illustrative sentences. The Korean material is in transliteration. [NDEA/ACLS]

_____, Yang Ha Lee and Sung-Un Chang. A Korean-English Dictionary. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967. xviii, 1902 pp. [ED 016 222 Resumé only] [Reprinted in Seoul by Minjungseogwan, 1968]

Emphasis is on basic native Korean vocabulary with only the more commonly useful Chinese loanwords listed. Some encyclopedic and etymological information. The grammatical analysis underlying this dictionary is that of S. Martin's Korean Reference Grammar. The entries in the Hangul script, accompanied by the Yale romanization and by a symbol indicating the part of speech, are arranged in the alphabetical order found in Khun sacen of the Korean Language Society. The spelling conventions of the "unified system" of that Society (1948) were strictly followed. Most inflected forms of one or two syllables are listed as entries. Illustrative sentences. Special notes describe the pronunciation when this is not predictable from the morphophonemic spelling. Pronunciation rules are listed in an introductory section. [NDEA]

Minjungsugwan's Pocket Korean-English Dictionary. Seoul, Korea: Minjung-sugwan, 1965. 1408 pp. [Reprint of 1958 ed.]

Concise dictionary. Entries in Korean script and occasionally in Chinese characters. Levels of usage include parts of speech. Illustrative phrases and sentences occasionally provided.

Umeda, Hiroyuki. Gendai Chōsengo kiso goi shū: A Classified Dictionary of Modern Korean with Korean, English and Japanese Indexes. Tokyo, Japan: Tokyo Gaiko Kugo Daigaku, Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1971. 224 pp.

Topical dictionary based on Swadesh list. Entries in Korean script with translation. Sub-entries are in phonemic transcription, and Chinese and Korean scripts.

Underwood, Joan V. Concise English-Korean Dictionary (Romanized). Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1954. xvii, 320 pp.

Yu, Hyŏng-ki [Lew, Hyunki J.], ed. New Life Korean-English, English-Korean dictionary; American edition. Washington, DC: Educational Services, 1952. 2 vols. [Based on Seoul 1947-49 eds.]

Intended for speakers of both languages. Entries include pronunciation information and levels of usage.

Mongolian

MONGOLIAN, BURIAT

TEACHING MATERIALS

Amogolonov, D.D. Sovremennyj burjatskij jazyk: Učebnik dlja vysšix učebnix zavedennij. Ulan-Ude, Buriat ASSR: Ministerstvo prosveščenija RSFSR, 1958.

READERS

Bosson, James E. Buriat Reader. Supervised and ed. by Nicholas Poppe. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 8) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1962. ix, 249 pp. [ED 014 067 Resumé only]

Intended for the student with some previous knowledge of Mongolian or to be used in conjunction with its companion volume, Buriat Grammar. Lessons 1-15 include a grammatical outline, a reading selection, and a vocabulary list. Lessons 16-38 contain reading selections. The Buriat material is in the Cyrillic script, in Lessons 1-10 accompanied by a transliteration. The Buriat orthography is outlined in an introductory chapter. Bibliography. Appended are an index of suffixes and particles and a Buriat-English glossary. [NDEA/ACLS]

GRAMMARS

Bertagaev, Trofim A. and C.B. Cydendambaev. Grammatika burjatskogo jazyka: Sintaksis. Moscow, USSR: Izdatel'stvo vostočnoj literatury, 1962. 316 pp.

Poppe, Nicholas. Buriat Grammar. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 2) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1960. ix, 129 pp.

For the specialist. Designed as a descriptive grammar of literary or standard Buriat, and may be used for teaching purposes. Material covers the phonology, inflection, form and functional classes, word-formation, phrase-structure and clause-structure. Much attention has been paid to morphophonemic analysis. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Čeremisov, K.M. Burjatsko-russkij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Soveckaja Enciklopedija, 1973. 803 pp. [1st pub. 1951]

Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases.

Cydendambaev, Cybikšap Boboevich and M.N. Imexenov. Kratkij russko-buriatskij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1962. 646 pp.

A concise Russian-Buriat dictionary. Approximately 13,500 entries. Variants, parts of speech, and occasionally levels of usage indicated.

Imexenov, M.N. Russko-burjat-mongol'skij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1954. 750 pp.

This dictionary, which contains 40,000 entries, is intended for Mongolian students of Russian, translators, and propagandists. Homonyms are listed separately.

The main entries include information on parts of speech, illustrative phrases, and examples of usage. Uigur entries are in the modified Russian alphabet used in the contemporary Uigur literary language. A list of geographical names is appended.

Luvsandendeva, A. Mongol'sko-russkij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stov Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1957. 715 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for speakers of both languages. Contains 22,000 entries with homonyms listed separately. Grammatical information is provided, and subentries are arranged by meaning. Illustrative phrases and sentences.

MONGOLIAN, CHAKHAR

GRAMMARS

Hangin, John G. and John C. Street. Chakhar Survey. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 76) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, 1963. 45 pp.

A linguistic grammar. The structure of Chakhar is described in terms of contrasts with Khalka. Included is a brief text in Cyrillic Khalka, in the English translation, and in parallel Khalka and Chakhar versions, each in transcription. The Chakhar material is in transcription. Bibliography. [NDEA/ACLS]

MONGOLIAN, DAGUR

GRAMMARS

Martin, Samuel E. Dagur Mongolian Grammar, Text, and Lexicon. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 4) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1961. vi, 336 pp. [ED 015 477 Resumé only]

A linguistic grammar based on a simplified form of transformational theory. Intended to present an ordered listing of the facts observed and elicited in terms of a phrase-structure grammar. The analysis is based on the speech of one informant. Approximately half the book is devoted to phonology, morphology and analyzed texts. The second half is composed of a Dagur-English and English-Dagur lexicon. The Dagur-English section contains grammatical information; the English-Dagur section is a listing of the vocabulary items found in the text. All examples are given with translations. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA/ACLS]

MONGOLIAN, KALMYK

GRAMMARS

Bormanšinov, Araš. Kalmyk Manual. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 26) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, n.d. 309 pp.

The first part of this manual sketches the historical and cultural background of the Kalmyk people in Russia and elsewhere. It includes a selected bibliography. The second part consists of a reader containing texts in the Cyrillic script and vertical Zaya Pandita script. Kalmyk-English, English-Kalmyk glossaries. [NDEA/ACLS]

Kotvič, V.L. Opyt grammatiki kalmyckogo razgovornogo jazyka, Izd. II. Řevnice u Pragi, 1929.

Street, John C. Structure of Kalmyk. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 1) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, 1959. 117 pp.

A linguistic grammar intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. The four chapters deal with outlines of the phonology, morphophonemics, and syntax and morphology of Kalmyk. Examples follow brief descriptions. Analysis is based on the speech of one informant, a Bazava Kalmyk. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA/ACLS]

DICTIONARIES

Bormanšinov, Araš and George Zagadinov. Kalmyk-English Dictionary. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 89) Cleveland, OH: Bell and Howell, 1963. viii, 447 pp.

Contains over 8000 entries, all of which are representative of modern Kalmyk as written and spoken in the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union. Russian loanwords and grammatical terms are excluded. Parts of speech are indicated as are plural noun suffixes. [NDEA/ACLS]

Russko-kalmyckij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: "Sovetskaja Encyklopedija", 1964. 803 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for speakers of Kalmyk. Contains 32,000 entries. Sub-entries are arranged by meaning. Parts of speech are indicated. Illustrative phrases and examples of usage are provided. The orthography is the modified Russian alphabet now used in written Kalmyk. A list of geographical names is appended.

MONGOLIAN, KHALKHA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bosson, James E. Modern Mongolian: A Primer and Reader. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 38) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1964. ix, 256 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give reading practice. The 30 lessons contain annotated reading selections from folktales, short stories, and historical essays, and a few from political material. Lessons 1-15 include grammatical explanations in structural terms. The Mongolian reflected in the lessons is the official written language of the Mongolian Peoples Republic in the standard orthography. An outline of the phonology and the Cyrillic orthography in an introductory chapter. Index of suffixes and particles appended. Mongolian-English glossary. [NDEA/ACLS]

Hangin, John G. and John R. Krueger. Basic Course in Mongolian. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 73) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1968. xv, 208 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with breakdowns, which serve as a base for narratives, and explained in structural terms. The last four lessons consist of short annotated reading selections designed to familiarize the student with modern Mongolian writing. There are substitution, response, parsing, and translation drills. Pronunciation information included in Lessons 1-3. Mongolian material is in the Cyrillic script accompanied by a semi-phonemic transcription in the basic sentences. The Cyrillic system is gradually introduced in Lessons 1-4. Appended are

supplementary vocabulary, additional suffixes, and an index of suffixes and particles. Mongolian-English glossary. Bibliography. [NDEA/ACLS]

Hangin, John G. Intermediate Mongolian; A textbook for modern Mongolian. (Uralic and Altaic Series, vol. 125) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1975. 379 pp.
Continuation of the Hangin and Krueger Basic Course in Mongolian. Thirty lessons with glossary.

Vietze, Hans Peter. Deutsch-Mongolisches Gesprächsbuch. 2nd ed. Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1972. 208 pp.

_____. Lehrbuch der Mongolischen Sprache. (Lehrbücher für das Studium der orientalischen und afrikanischen Sprachen, Bd. 15) Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1974. 263 pp. [Reprint of 1969 ed.]
Designed to give speech and reading practice. Thirty-seven lessons, each containing conversations and narratives. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are completion, translation, transformation, and question and answer exercises. Mongolian-German, German-Mongolian glossaries.

Xenmedex, Baldangijn. Guide de conversation franco-mongole. (Pubs. de l'Inst. nat. des langues et civilisation orientales, 6e série, 13) Paris, France: Geuthner, 1972. 86 pp.

READERS

Austin, William M., John G. Hangin and Peter M. Onon. Mongol Reader. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 29) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. xii, 264 pp. [ED 015 476 Resumé only]
Designed as a second-year course to follow a first-year course in spoken Mongolian or for use by those who desire a knowledge of modern written Mongol only. Consists of 30 units each with a reading passage and a vocabulary list. Some reading passages are extracts from literary works and others were written for the present work. A grammatical outline is given in Units 1-9. The Mongolian material is in the Cyrillic script, in the text of Units 1-6 and in all the vocabulary lists accompanied by a morphophonemic transcription. Mongolian-English glossary. [NDEA/ACLS]

Hangin, John G. Advanced reader in the social sciences. (Uralic and Altaic Series) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, forthcoming.

_____. Modern Written Mongolian Reader with Glossary (in the Traditional Script). (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 38) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. iv, 141 pp.
Assumes mastery of the basic vocabulary and sentence structure of written Mongolian. The purpose of this book is to introduce students to modern written Mongolian and to samples of works of modern Mongolian writers Mongolian-English glossary. Bibliography. [NDEA/ACLS]

Krueger, John R., ed. Supplementary texts in Mongolian script for first-year readings. (Mongolia Society. Special Papers, Issue 4) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1965. 43 pp.

Montgomery, David C. Mongolian Newspaper Reader. Selections from Ünen. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 102) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1970. xiii, 203 pp. [ED 042 161 Resumé only]
Twenty selections from modern Mongolian newspapers, with English translations, notes, and glossary.

Poppe, Nicholas. Mongolische Volksdichtung, Sprüche, Lieder, Märchen und Heldensagen. Khalkha-mongolische Texte mit deutscher Übersetzung, einer Einleitung und Anmerkungen. (Akademie der Wissenschafter und der Literatur Veröffentlichungen der Orientalischen Kommission, Bd. 7) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: Franz Steiner Verlag GMBH, 1955. 287 pp.
Texts with translations. No notes.

Taube, Erika, comp. Chrestomathie der mongolischen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts. Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1972. 204 pp.
Selections of poetry and prose preceded by brief biographical sketches. Mongolian-German glossary.

GRAMMARS

Bertagaev, T.A. Sintaksis sovremennogo mongol'skogo jazyka v sravnitel'nom osveščenii: prostoe predloženie. Moscow, USSR: Nauka, 1964.

Chinggaltai. A Grammar of the Mongol Language. New York, NY: Ungar, 1963. 173 pp.

Lhundup, E.K., ed. A modern Mongol grammar. Varanasi, India: Sanskrit University, 1967. 134 pp.

Poppe, Nicholas. Grammar of Written Mongolian. (Porta linguarum Orientalium, Neue series, 1) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1954. 195 pp.
Traditional in approach. Deals with phonetics, script, derivation, accidence (nominal and verbal) and syntax. Index.

_____. Khalka-Mongolische Grammatik, mit Bibliographie, Sprachproben und Glossar. (Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Orientalische Kommission, Bd. 1) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: F. Steiner, 1951. xii, 188 pp.

_____. Mongolian Language Handbook. (Language Handbook Series, 4) Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1970. xv, 176 pp.
Intended as an introduction to Mongolian. Designed to give essential information about the language. A descriptive grammar, structural in approach. Chapter 1 deals with the language situation; Chapters 2-4, phonology, morphology, and syntax; Chapter 5 provides a survey of Mongolian literature. Select bibliographies.

Sanzheyev, Garma D. The Modern Mongolian Language. (Transl. from Russian by D.M. Segal) (Languages of Asia and Africa) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka" Pub. House, Central Dept. of Oriental Literature, 1973. 129 pp.
A traditional outline of the structure of modern Mongolian (phonetics, morphology, syntax and vocabulary). Special attention to growth and development of Mongolian vocabulary. Text with a lexical and grammatical commentary is appended.

Street, John C. Khalkha Structure. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 24) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. vii, 255 pp. [ED 015 462 Resumé only]
A structural grammar intended for the specialist.

Utilizes various linguistic methodologies, but primarily transformational in approach. Both written and spoken Khalkha are the subject of analysis. Chapters 2, 3, and 5 deal with the graphemes and morphographemes of Cyrillic Khalkha, the material being collected primarily from Ünen (1960-61), the official daily newspaper of the Mongolian Peoples Republic. Chapter 4 is an analysis of the phonological system of spoken Khalkha. Chapter 5 is a brief discussion of the most important correlations between the letters of Cyrillic Khalkha and the phonemes of spoken Khalkha. Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the morphological and syntactic elements of the language. Numerous examples follow items described, given on the whole in Cyrillic alphabet (with translations); phonemic transcription used where deemed pertinent to the discussion. Bibliographical information in Chapters 1 and 4 as well as at the end of the book. Index of suffixes and particles and general index. [NDEA/ACLS]

DICTIONARIES

Boberg, Folke. Mongolian-English Dictionary. Stockholm, Sweden: Förlaget Filadelfia, 1954-55. 3 vols.

A comprehensive dictionary. Arrangement of the approximately 18,000 entries is according to the Mongolian alphabet. Abbreviations indicate the parts of speech. An introductory section contains a sketch of Mongolian grammar. Vol. III is an English-Mongolian dictionary and a partial index to Vols. I and II.

Damba-Rinchiné, A.P. and G.S. Mupkin. Russko-Mongolskij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1960. 780 pp.

Intended for the Mongolian speaker. Approximately 30,000 entries. Parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information and illustrative phrases provided. Homonyms are listed separately. A list of geographic names is appended.

Hangin, John G. A concise English-Mongolian dictionary. (Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 89) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1971. 292 pp.

Levels of usage, illustrative phrases and sentences, and occasionally parts of speech provided. Cyrillic script used throughout. This is a revision of the author's English-Mongolian Student Dictionary (1964). [NDEA/ACLS]

Haltod, Mattai et al. Mongolian-English Dictionary. Ed. by Ferdinand Lessing. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1960. xv, 1217 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary. The arrangement is alphabetical according to the transliteration of the literary forms of the entries. The Mongolian entries are also written in the Cyrillic script and in the old Mongolian script form. Entries include parts of speech, illustrative phrases and sentences, and cross-references. Bibliography. Appended are a Cyrillic index, an index of ambiguous readings, and Mongolian Buddhist terms and phrases. [NDEA/ACLS]

Zebek, Schalnon and Johannes Schubert. Mongolisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch. Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1961. 292 pp.

Approximately 18,000 words.

MONGOLIAN, MONGUOR

GRAMMARS

De Smedt, A. and A. Mostaert. "Le dialecte monguor parlé par les mongols du Kansou occidental, Ie partie: Phonétique." Anthropos, Vols. 24-25 (1929-30).

_____. Le dialecte monguor parlé par les mongols du Kansou occidental, IIe partie: Grammaire. (Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 30) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1964. xiii, 205 pp. [1st pub. Peking 1945.]

A descriptive grammar. The three chapters deal with the categories of noun, verb, and particles. Each chapter is composed of several sections describing the various functions of the three grammatical categories. Numerous examples with translations follow items described. Monguor-French vocabulary. Paragraphs continuously numbered and cross-referenced. Index. Bibliography.

Todaeva, Buliaš K. Mongorskij Jazyk. Issledovanija, Tekstij, Slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Nauka, 1973. 391 pp.

Grammatical description traditional in approach. Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Literary texts. Bibliography.

DICTIONARIES

De Smedt, A. and A. Mostaert. Le dialecte monguor parlé par les mongols du Kansou occidental, IIIe partie: Dictionnaire monguor-français. (Publications de l'Université Catholique de Pékin) Peking, China: Imprimerie de l'Université Catholique, 1933. xiv, 521 pp.

Entries include cross-references, illustrative phrases and sentences, levels of usage, and grammatical information. Phonetic transcription used throughout. Index includes lists of written Mongolian words and ancient citations.

MONGOLIAN, ORDOS

READERS

Mostaert, Antoine. Textes oraux ordos. (Monumenta Serica Monograph Series, 1) Peking, China: Catholic University, 1937. lxx, 767 pp.

Folklore texts of riddles, children's songs, insults, magical formulas and benedictions in Mongolian, with brief notes. Also includes some historical information, and an index of suffixes. Extensive French-Ordos glossary.

GRAMMARS

Mostaert, A. "Le dialecte des mongols urdus (sud)." Anthropos 21-22 (1926-27).

Soulié, Charles G. Éléments de grammaire mongole (dialecte ordoss). Paris, France: Imprimerie nationale, E. Leroux, 1903. 97 pp.

Traditional grammatical sketch. Script and transliteration used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Mostaert, A. Dictionnaire ordos; A-Ž; tables alpha-

betiques. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Johnson Reprint Corporation, 1968. xii, 950 pp.

Dictionary of Southern Ordos. Entries in phonetic transcription. Written and ancient Mongolian, French-Mongolian, and ethnographic and folklore indexes.

Tibetan

TIBETAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Amipa, Sherab Gyaltsen. Textbook of colloquial Tibetan language. Rikon im Tösstal, Switzerland: Tibetan Institute, 1974. iv, x, 99 pp.

Chang, [illegible] and Betty Shefts. A Manual of Spoken Tibetan (Lhasa Dialect). Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1964. xii, 286 pp. [ED 014 057 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. In the majority of the 11 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues, some of which serve as a base for structured conversation, and explained in structural terms. There are response, translation, expansion, sentence construction, and transformation drills. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. Lesson 1 contains repetition drills on sounds and stress. Tibetan material is in transcription with tones and stress indicated by diacritics. In the vocabulary lists, transcription is accompanied by the standard orthography. An appendix presents the written counterparts of the spoken forms. [NDEA]

Goldstein, Melvyn C. and Nawang Nornang. Modern spoken Tibetan: Lhasa dialect. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1970. xx, 407 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech practice. Part I consists of 20 graded lessons, each with grammatical notes and a vocabulary list. There are memorization, lexical, and translation exercises. Part II presents a series of Tibetan stories, dialogues, and conversations, with accompanying notes. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Part III is an English-Tibetan, Tibetan-English glossary, with grammatical notations. Glossaries include written Tibetan equivalents of the spoken forms with references to the text where their explanation can be found.

Goldstein, Melvyn C. and Tsering Dorje Kashi. Modern Literary Tibetan: A Grammar and Reader. (Wolfenden Society on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics. Occasional Papers Series, Vol. 5) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, Center for Asian Studies, 1973. 352 pp. [FL 004 794]

A pedagogical grammar and reader. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Part I, Essentials of Tibetan grammar. In the 11 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in basic sentences and graded readings. Numerous examples follow items described. Part II, Readings in Modern Tibetan. Selections taken from Tibetan, Chinese, Sikkimese, and Bhutanese published materials. Grammatical and vocabulary notes included. Interlinear translations in Parts I and II. Part III, Glossary & Morphological index. Entries also listed in phonemic transcription. [NDEA]

Miller, Roy Andrew. The Tibetan System of Writing. (Program in Oriental Languages, Publications Series B-Aids-No. 6) Washington, DC: American Council of Learned Societies, 1956. 30 pp.

Designed to give reading practice. The phonemes, and the symbols used to represent them in the Tibetan script, are described in articulatory terms with the aid of a transcription. The basic principles of spelling and irregular spellings are outlined and illustrated in a fable written in the Tibetan script and in transcription. [ACLS]

Roerich, George N. and Lobsang Phuntshok Lhalungpa. Textbook of Colloquial Tibetan. (Dialect of Central Tibet.) 2nd ed. rev. and enl. by Lobsang Ph. Lhalungpa. (Bibliotheca Himalayica, Series II, Vol. 3) New Delhi, India: Manjuśrī Publishing House, 1972. 280 pp. [Reprint of 1957 ed.] [Records of parts of the textbook.]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In three parts: I. Grammar, in traditional terms; II. Conversational exercises, question and answer topical conversations moving to narratives; III. Vocabulary, Tibetan-English. Phonetic transcription and Tibetan script used throughout. Appendices on the various styles of Tibetan writing, and a list of newly coined Tibetan political terms.

Sopa, Geshe Lundup. Lectures on Tibetan religious culture (an intermediate textbook of Tibetan), Parts 1-2. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Indian Studies, 1972. 454 pp. in 2 vols. Tapes. [NDEA]

READERS

Lobzang Mingyur Dorje. Tibetan Reader. Calcutta, India: Calcutta University, 1969. 3 vols.

Simple texts and selected Tibetan-English vocabulary. No notes.

Sedláček, Kamil. Tibetan Newspaper Reader. Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1972. 2 vols. Tapes. [Revision of author's Učebnice dnešní tibetštiny (Manual of present-day Tibetan). London, 1956.]

Vol. I contains 63 articles, transliterated and translated, from the Tibetan text of the pictorial Rén-Mín Huà-Bào (Jên-min hua-pao). Assumes mastery of a basic course of Spoken or Literary Tibetan. Includes short grammatical notes and Tibetan texts written in the Dbu-Čan script. Vol. II is a Tibetan-English glossary containing approximately 15,000 words and phrases.

GRAMMARS

Chhinjor, Pema. A New Plan Tibetan Grammar and Translation. Chandigarh, India: Panjab University, Dept. of Central Asian Studies, 1968.

Pedagogical grammar intended as an introduction to the basic elements of Tibetan. Brief grammatical notes with exercises. Tibetan-English vocabulary.

Das, Sarat Chandra. An introduction to the grammar of the Tibetan language; with the texts of Situ sum-tag, Dag-je sal-wai melong, and Situi shal lung. Delhi, India: Motilal Banarsidass, 1972. 1 vol. (various pagings) [Reprint of 1915 ed.]

Assumes some knowledge of Tibetan. Descriptive and

reference grammar. Parts of speech explained and illustrated in numerous examples often in table form (conjugations). Over half the book contains samples of texts. No notes.

Hannah, Herbert B. Grammar of the Tibetan language, literary and colloquial; with copious illustrations, and treating fully of spelling, pronunciation, and the construction of the verb, and including appendices of the various forms of the verb. Delhi, India: Cosmo Publications, 1973. xx, 396 pp. [1st pub. 1912]

In three parts: Part I, phonology, the spelling system and the parts of speech; Part II, functions of the parts of speech; Part III deals briefly with syntax and has appendices on conjugation. Examples in literary and colloquial forms.

JÄschke, Heinrich A. Tibetan Grammar. Supplement of Readings with Vocabulary, by John L. Mish. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, 1954. 126 pp. [1st pub. 1865]

Deals with phonology, etymology (morphology), and syntax. Appendix includes a collection of phrases from daily life. Reading selections contain notes. Tibetan-English vocabulary arranged according to Tibetan alphabet.

Narkyid, Ngawang Thondup. Tibetan language: three study tools. Dharmsala, India: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Headquarters of H. H. the Dalai Lama, 1974. xiii, 327 pp.

Romanization system for the transliteration of Tibetan. Also includes information on the pronunciation of Tibetan.

Read, Alfred F.C. Balti Grammar. (Royal Asiatic Society Forlong Fund, 15) London, England: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1934. iv, 108 pp.

This grammar is in romanized script. Part I presents the grammar by part of speech and is traditional in its approach. Part II is intended to give the student a working knowledge of the most common verbs and expressions. Some conversational exercises are included. An English-Balti vocabulary follows. Appended is a section on time, seasons, weights, and measures.

DICTIONARIES

Bell, Charles A. English Tibetan Colloquial Dictionary. 2nd ed. Alipore, India: Superintendent Government Printer, West Bengal Government Press, 1965. xxxvi, 562 pp. [Reprint]

Basically a word list, with parts of speech occasionally listed. Identifies honorific words. Roman transcription also used throughout. Introduction to the important rules of writing and reading Tibetan.

Buck, Stewart H. Tibetan-English Dictionary with Supplement. (Publications in the Languages of Asia, 1) Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press, 1969. xviii, 833 pp. [ED 029 282 Resumé only]

Entries include levels of usage, grammatical information, illustrative phrases, common synonyms, Chinese or Mongol loan words, and cross-references. Concentrates on vocabulary used in current publications and newspapers. Gives special attention to the technical vocabularies of Buddhism, mythology, and astrology. Supplement consists of new technical terms and Communist jargon. Also included is a brief sketch of the Tibetan language and a history of Tibetan lexicography.

Dās, Sarat Chandra. A Tibetan-English Dictionary, with Sanskrit Synonyms. Rev. ed. Alipore, India: Superintendent, Government Printer, West Bengal Government Press, 1970. xxxiv, 1353 pp. [Reprint of 1960 ed.; 1st pub. 1902]

Entries also in roman transcription, and include grammatical information, levels of usage, literary references, and illustrative phrases.

Dawa Sam Dup, Kazi, comp. An English-Tibetan dictionary; containing a vocabulary of approximately twenty thousand words with their Tibetan equivalents. 2nd ed. New Delhi, India: Oriental Books Reprint corp., distr. by Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1973. xiv, 989 pp. [Reprint of Calcutta 1919 ed.]

Primarily for use with literary texts.

Dhongthog, T.G. [Rinpoche, T.G. Dhongthog]. Dbyin Bod śan sbyar gyi tshig modzod snaṅ ba gsar pa. The New light English-Tibetan Dictionary. Dharmsala, India: Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, 1973. xix, 523 pp.

Primarily intended for the speaker of Tibetan. Useful for advanced conversation and translation. Approximately 40,000 entries.

Goldstein, Melvyn C. Tibetan-English Dictionary. Kathmandu, Nepal, forthcoming. [NDEA]

Gould, Basil John and Hugh Edward Richardson. Tibetan Word-Book. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1943. xvi, 447 pp.

Intended for beginning students of Tibetan. Arranged in Tibetan alphabetical order. Each syllable is given a key number. In the first line of the entry, syllables are dealt with singly; the arrangement is key number, phonetic rendering, the syllable in Tibetan characters, a letter by letter transcription of the Tibetan characters, and a catch meaning. In the subsequent line, which contains words and phrases in which the syllable occurs, the arrangement is the word or phrase in Tibetan characters, the key numbers of the syllables in the word or phrase, the meaning in English, and a phonetic rendering of the word or phrase.

JÄschke, Heinrich A. A Tibetan-English dictionary, with special reference to the prevailing dialects. To which is added an English-Tibetan vocabulary. London, England: Routledge & Paul, 1975. xxii, 671 pp. [Reprint of 1958 ed.; First pub. London, 1882]

Comprehensive dictionary. Entries also in Roman transcription.

Richter, Eberhardt. Tibetisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Leipzig, E. Germany: Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1966. 444 pp.

Entries also in romanized transcription. On the whole, 1-3 word definitions. Parts of speech indicated, and occasionally levels of usage.

SHERPA

READERS

Gordon, Kent and Sandra Kent. "Sherpa Texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional Papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman Linguistics, vol. 3, pt. 4; Texts, 2. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana,

IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 293-305. [ED 046 004 MF only]
Two texts with interlinear and approximate translations. Grammatical key to abbreviations. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Gordon, Kent. Sherpa phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 2) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1969. 60 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Pace, Nello. An English-Sherpa-Tibetan vocabulary. Berkeley, CA: The Author, 1960. iv, 30 pp.
Vocabulary of the dialect spoken north of the eastern extreme of the Nepal-Tibet border. Entries in Roman transcription. Hindi and Nepali loan words indicated.

Schöttelndreyer, Burkhard and H. Schöttelndreyer. A vocabulary of the Sherpa language. Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepalese Studies, 1971. 18 pp.

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